

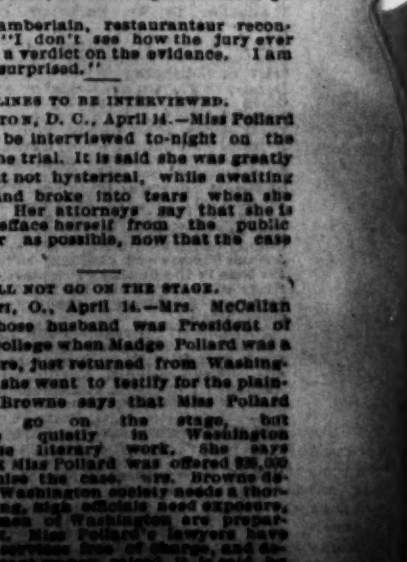
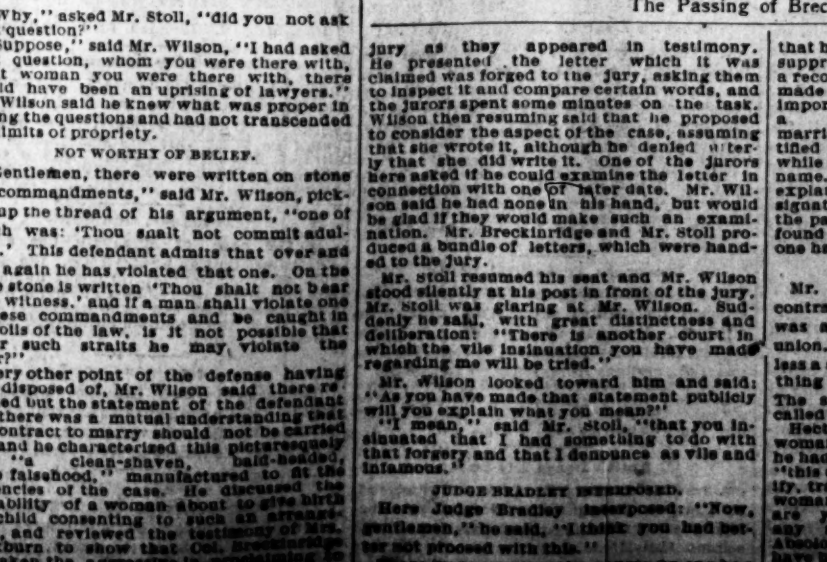
berian, restaurant owner, would not see how the jury ever reached a verdict on the evidence. I am surprised.

WANTS TO BE INTERVIEWED.

From D. C., April 14.—Miss Pollard is to be interviewed to-night on the trial. It is said she was greatly distressed, not hysterical, while awaiting and broke into tears when she saw her attorney, and she endeavored to induce herself from the public as possible, now that the case

WILL NOT GO ON OF THE STAGE.

From O., April 14.—Miss McCollum, whose husband is President of the college when Madsen Pollard was a student, just returned from Washington, went to testify for the plain-Browne says that Miss Pollard went on the stage, but quietly in Washington the literary work, she says she and the Pollard family are now in the case. Mrs. Browne de-termined to make a complete dis-covery of the case. The officers of Washington are preparing to take the case over to the service of the court, and de-termined to make a complete dis-





## AGAIN ACTIVE.

The Sugar Trust Promoters Once More Growing Clamorous.

Many Rumors Floating About as to Their Probable Success.

FEEL THAT HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE SENATE.

With This Great Advantage They Are Encouraged to Strike for All They Dare Hope to Secure—Many Believe the Trust Will Succeed in Getting Its Demands—Others Hold Sugar Will Be Forced Back on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Sugar Trust has renewed its activity on the Senate side of the Capitol, and the air is full of rumors as to its purposes and probable success. The fact that the debate in that body on the Wilson tariff bill will probably soon be closed is the incentive to the movement. The trust is accredited with the feeling that it holds the balance of power in the Senate, and with this very great advantage it is encouraged to strike for as much as it can hope to secure. There are those who believe it will succeed, while others predict it will ride the Senate so hard a revolt will be the result and sugar will go back on the free list.

The latest demand of the trust is for a duty of 60 percent ad valorem on both raw and refined sugar and an additional duty of 10 percent per pound specified on the refined. The complaint of the trust is that the schedule now in the Wilson bill is not only obscure in its terms, but so far as it can be fathomed does not afford refined sugar sufficient protection.

This statement causes a great smile here. All calculations made on the subject show that with the schedule left as it now is the trust would reap a handsome profit on all of its transactions. The proposed new schedule would, of course, yield the trust a larger profit, but it is because of the fact that the schedule is drawn with only the interests of the trust in view that the discussion of it in the Senate, if it is pressed, is likely to make it very embarrassing for even the trust senators to support the proposition.

One of the rumors current to-day was that the new schedule had already been agreed to by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, and hence it was now only a question of presenting it when the time came, and carrying it through the Senate. This, upon inquiry by the Post-Dispatch correspondent, was found to be untrue, but it was telegraphed to New York, and was believed to have sent the market up, in spite of the effort of the trust to keep it down.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, a member of the Finance Committee, said to the Post-Dispatch correspondent that no such proposition had been agreed to by the majority of the Finance Committee.

"I cannot say," of course, he continued, "what the trust may try to do before the sugar schedule in the Wilson bill is reached. From what I have heard it would not surprise me if an effort should be made to change the schedule now in the bill. The trust is said to be dissatisfied with it and to desire something more in accord with its own ideas. I do not wish to express an opinion as to what the chances of success will be. The situation in the Senate on the tariff question is troubled and uncertain. Many changes in the Wilson bill are being demanded and some of them are likely to be made. The Sugar Trust, I presume, will press its case along with the others. It may win and there is still another argument against this long delay."

"The longer the bill is kept before the Senate the greater the incitement to interested parties to try and give it a twist in the direction of personal selfish ends. My own position is well known. I wanted to report the bill practically as I received it from the House, but many changes have been made in the effort to harmonize the party in the Senate, and others may be necessary before we complete the bill. We must pass a bill, and this seems to justify some concessions that otherwise would be objectionable. It gives me pleasure to say, too, that the situation in the Senate is showing some improvement. Much of the bitter feeling that at one time existed is dying out. The Democratic senators are coming to a plain realization of the fact that the very existence of the party depends upon the result of this contest."

On the Republican side of the chamber the belief is that the Sugar Trust will have its way with the majority and that the sugar schedule will be changed in a direction which will be very profitable to the trust. This opinion is comforting over there for the reason that the Republicans would then be charged with a change of being wicked with terrible force against the Democrats to a surrender to the Sugar Trust would be the theme of long and loud Republican discourses and there could be no adequate Democratic answer. The Republicans do not expect the sugar schedule to be reached before May 20 and this will give them abundant time in which to prepare for the feature of the fight. There seems little doubt that when it is reached the Republicans will be exciting and sensational.

## SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

Strobel Replaces Minister to Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate has made the following confirmations: Edward H. Strobel of New York to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador; William Woodville Rockhill of Maryland to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, Robert Carter of Wisconsin to be surveyor of Customs for the Port of La Crosse, Wis., Andrew J. Sawyer of Nebraska to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Nebraska; William C. Hall of San Francisco, Cal., to be Register of the Land Office at San Francisco; John C. Smith of French of Casper, Wyo., to be Register of the Land Office at Douglas, Wyo.; Thomas A. Smith of San Diego, Cal., to be Register of the Public Money at San Diego, Wyo.; Edward W. Madison of Douglas, Wyo., to be Register of the Public Money at Douglas, Wyo.; Samuel Francis of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the County of Morgan, Utah; S. G. DeLorge of Utah to be Judge of Probate in the County of Utah, Utah; Isaac Burton, Joshua Greenwald of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the County of Millard, in the Territory of Utah; and John C. DeLorge of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the County of Boxelder, Utah.

Postmasters: Oregon—John B. Black, at Marshfield; Tennessee—Andrew O. Markland, at Bristol; W. B. Cunningham, at Athens; Texas—Alfred A. Reville, at Clarendon; Thomas H. Hainey, at Lampasas; Isaac Isaac, at Greenwood; Richard E. King, at Atkinson; Wisconsin—D. G. Oriskany, at Port Atkinson; New Mexico—L. G. McCaffrey, at Roswell; Wyoming—Thomas W. Dayton, at Laramie; South Dakota—Samuel Totten, at Vermilion; Ohio—G. S. Shreve, at Madrid City; Colorado—John H. Hottel, at Leadville; Missouri—William E. Martin, at El Dorado Springs; James V. Owens, at Palmyra; N. W. Deming, at Vandavia; Weston Dawson, at New Madrid; Lincoln—J. E. Butler, at Mount Pleasant; Dennis L. Shepherd, at Washington; Kansas—George Schepel, at Hiram.

## Purify Your Blood

Because at this season the need of medicine is more imperative than at any other; and because your system is now most susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a good medicine like

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Thousands testify to its merit and its Cures. It is the Ideal

## Spring Medicine

Be Sure to Get Hood's and Only Hood's, because

## Hood's Cures

bold; Robert J. Gales, at York, Utah—Richard C. Cordell, Park City.

## TARIFF BILL DEBATE.

On Monday, 23rd Inst., the measure will be discussed by Paragraphs. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Senators Harris and Aldrich, representing the Democratic and Republican sides of the Senate, have agreed to continue the present understanding in the Senate fixing the hours of debate on the tariff bill from 1 to 6 o'clock until Monday, the 23rd inst., and on that day after the close of the routine morning business the bill shall be taken up by paragraphs for amendment and discussion. It is assumed that this agreement will be ratified by the Senate. The programme will be interrupted on Tuesday when, under agreement, the Chinese treaty is to be taken up in executive session immediately after the close of the routine morning business. Senator Aldrich objects to the use of the words "general debate," as applied to the discussion of the tariff bill previous to the taking up of the schedules. He says it should be designated as preliminary debate, as the general debate will continue after the schedules are up, just as at present.

## THE SENATE RULES.

Mr. Hill's Course in That Respect Will Be Closely Watched.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Senate Committee on Rules met to-day for the purpose of authorizing some new regulations for the control of crowds in the galleries and corridors of the Senate wing of the building. The object of the committee is to prevent the blocking of passage-ways and the overcrowding of the galleries.

There was no discussion of any of the amendments to the rules for the control of the Senate. When asked if there was likely to be any attempt to change the rules on the line of the amendments offered by Senator Hill, bills and other senators, Senator Blackburn, chairman of the committee, said nothing would be done in that line. A suggestion was made to him that the tariff debate might soon be taken up, and he replied that it would be time enough for the committee to decide upon a line of action when the emergency should arise. Senator Hill's determination yesterday that he might soon ask to have pairs counted for the purpose of making a quorum has aroused considerable interest in the Senate. His speculation as to what the Vice-President's ruling would be in case of a point of order similar to that made by Mr. Hill yesterday should be raised.

Senator Hill does not, in conversation, commit himself more fully than he did on the floor of the Senate yesterday. His friends say that he announced the doctrine of counting a quorum before the committee took its position in the House. He also is known to be very much modified, his course with reference to the rules will be watched with interest until that bill shall be disposed of. It is probable that the Republican members of the committee on rules as well as a majority of Republican senators will resist any attempt to change the rules. Senator Aldrich has generally been regarded as an advocate of radical changes, and Senator Henderson, the other Republican member of the committee, has been an advocate of modifications, but both appear willing at this juncture to allow the rules to remain in force for this session.

## MR. ALLEN'S PENSION RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate Committee on Pensions, which has been considering Senator Allen's resolution requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report the names of the pensioners which have been dropped from the pension rolls since March 4, 1881, reported to-day, but in much more comprehensive shape than originally prepared. The resolution gives the number of pensioners whose pensions have been suspended or cancelled since March 4, 1881, the names of the pensioners, and the date when their pensions were suspended, and the date when they were restored or not restored at all, and the cause of the suspension or cancellation.

## To Prevent Legal Abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Allen of Nebraska to-day introduced a bill to prevent the abuse of legal processes by United States courts. It prohibits judges of Federal courts granting injunctions or restraining orders against the enforcement of laws enacted by any State Legislature until after the expiration of the suit in which such writ is sought.

## CLARK AVENUE BRIDGE.

Property Owners Want to Know Why It Is Not Built.

Property owners and residents of Clark avenue west of Twentieth street are very indignant over the delay of the Board of Public Improvements in arranging for a bridge over the railroad tracks between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets which now close Clark avenue. A meeting of the interested parties was held at the Union Depot tracks at Clark avenue. About eighty persons were present, among them some very prominent citizens. After some discussion a committee of nine with Mr. Groves, the brewer, as chairman, was appointed to draw up a petition to the Board of Public Improvements and learn what body had the right to refer the matter to the bridge. Before the Union Depot tracks cut off the street Clark avenue was an important thoroughfare. The tracks were turned into a side street, and unless they are bridged, as was promised by the railroad people and the city officials when the new Union Depot was located, owners of property on Clark avenue will lose by the depreciation of their property.

## TOGETHER AGAIN.

George McKenna and His Divorced Wife, Agnes, Reunited.

SHE HAD THE COURT SET ASIDE HER DECREE YESTERDAY.

It Is Said They Have Been Living Together Since He Secured the Divorce and Intended to Remarry If the Court Refused to Grant the Petition to Set Aside the Judgment.

Judge Klein yesterday set aside the decree of divorce previously granted George McKenna from Agnes McKenna, and thus restored the parties to their former status as a married couple. That such a degree of compulsion could be brought to bear to induce a husband to institute divorce proceedings and then reluctantly follow them up to a determination with the ultimate design of regaining himself to his wife seems almost unreasonable, but such appears to have been McKenna's course. He instituted divorce proceedings on Sept. 30 last, charging his wife with having become a mother within three months after their marriage and alleging that he was not responsible for such a condition of affairs, and that his wife had deceived him in the premises. He engaged the services of T. J. Rowe to press his action, and on Dec. 26 last, the day after Christmas, he was granted a divorce by default, and upon the strength of the usual formal proofs. His wife, upon being informed of the divorce, immediately sought the advice of friends relative to taking action to have the decree annulled. She had prior to her marriage, been employed as a domestic in the house of W. L. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox interested himself in her behalf and engaged John J. O'Connor to take charge of her side of the case. Mr. O'Connor filed a motion to set aside the decree, which motion sets forth in substance that her husband had promised her not to push the case, but to eventually dismiss it and again live with her; that he had been forced to commence the action by the action of his father, who became very demonstrative upon the birth of the child and threatened to take away from him his team of horses, his only means of livelihood, unless he obtained a divorce. One of the affidavits in favor of setting aside the divorce was made by Mary Love, who states that she was present in an interview between McKenna and his wife, in which the former said that he loved his wife just as well as he ever did, and that he had intended to prosecute the case, or allow it to go to trial. Other affidavits of similar import were also filed, and also one stating that McKenna was a constant visitor to the house of his wife during the pending suit. Judge Klein considered the evidence of sufficient force to annul the decree, and he did so.

Mr. O'Connor, the attorney for Mrs. McKenna, stated to a Post-Dispatch reporter last evening that he had been called into the case by Mr. Wilcox, who paid him his fee. He said that the charges against McKenna carried with them certain mitigating circumstances of which the husband had no knowledge, and that the divorce was brought about by the husband's father, who was a man of considerable means and was a constant visitor to the house of his wife during the pending suit. Judge Klein considered the evidence of sufficient force to annul the decree, and he did so.

## Embroideries.

The handsomest line of Lace edge Embroideries in the city, in Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook, from cheapest to the very finest grades. Exclusive line of Colored Edging, from 1 to 6 inches and from 50 a yard upwards. Remnants of Embroideries every day of the week at half prices.

## Upholsterings, Etc.

175 pair of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yds long, assorted patterns, \$1.25 a pair.  
50 pair of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yds long, Brussels effect, latest styles, at \$2.25. Reduced from \$3.50 a pair.  
30 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yds long, extra quality, new designs, only \$2.75.  
25 pairs of extra fine Chenille Portieres, 3 1/2 yds long, dango and fringe top and bottom, at \$2.85, 1/4 quality.  
Nottingham Bed Sets, large size, beautiful designs, fine goods, at \$1.85.  
27 pieces of assorted Irish Point Lace Curtains, 27 and 30 inches wide, at 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c; all reduced in price.

## MRS. VAIL'S INSURANCE.

Effort to Compromise a \$5,000 Policy for \$900.

The matter of selling the \$5,000 insurance on the life of Mary F. Vail, who was accidentally or intentionally killed—so report goes—by her husband, Charles F. Vail, on the basis of \$900, came up in the Probate Court yesterday and was laid over on account of the absence of interested parties. The matter was brought up by the Union Trust Building and the subsequent death of Vail in an elevator accident at the Union Trust Building are familiar events to the public. After Vail's death the claimants to the insurance on the life of Mrs. Vail were her sisters and brothers. The insurance was in the American Accident Insurance Co., of Louisville, Ky., and the suit was brought by Mrs. Vail's administrator.

## TRIED TO POISON HIM.

Appelle's answer to his wife's petition for a divorce. John C. Appelle filed an answer and cross-bill in the divorce suit begun against him by his wife, Anna M., in the Circuit Court yesterday. His wife charged general indignities, all of which he denies in his answer, and charges her in his cross-bill with trying to poison him. He alleges that he was suffering from rheumatism, and was taking two kinds of medicine—one to be taken internally and the other externally—and that she intentionally poisoned him with the internal medicine. He claims that she had been applying a

# IN ADDITION TO A BIG SALE

## Dress Goods and Silks,

# CRAWFORD'S

Offers This Week the Following Overleaping Bargains in Other Departments.



Tuxedo Suit, like above cut, in Navy Blue, Pink or Light Blue Duck; these Suits are beautifully made and perfect fitting, just the thing for Spring wear, a regular \$5.00 suit for

**\$2.98.**



Ladies' Silkoline Tea Gowns, worth \$1.75, at

**\$1.25** Each.



Ladies' and Misses' Laundered Shirt Waist, like above cut or with full jabot front and yoke back, a waist well worth 90c, for

**39c.**



In fine French Chemise... \$1.50 Ladies' Duck Vests to wear with Eton or Tuxedo Suits,

**98c.**



Tailor-made Eton Suits, like above cut, finished with stitching in all wool fine quality cloth, colors Brown, Green, Black and Navy Blue, the bargain of the season, a regular \$6 Suit for

**\$3.98.**



Worth \$15.50.



Worth \$18.00.

Miss Alice Kerr, The experienced Parisian fitter of the Princess of Wales Company (manufacturers of 'HER MAJESTY'S CORSET'), will remain at D. Crawford & Co.'s from Monday, April 16, to June 1, where she will be glad to try this Corset upon any lady wishing to test its superior merits. No lady is expected to purchase a Corset after fitting unless she so desires. D. Crawford & Co. is the only firm in St. Louis keeping a complete stock of

Her Majesty's Corsets, and in high, low and medium bust.

## Men's Furnishings.

Men's medium-weight Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, just right for now, all sizes, 60c each.  
Men's medium-weight Merino Shirts and Drawers; sizes 34 to 46 Shirts, 50c; sizes 48, 50 and 52, 60c each; 50 to 44 Drawers, 50c; sizes 46, 48, 50 and 52, 60c.  
500 dozen Men's Fine Neckwear, in Four-in-hand, Ties, Imperials and Flannel Ends, worth 50c and 75c; this week, 30c each.  
Boys' Silk Windsor Ties, in plain colors, hemstitched ends and figured, worth 25c this week, 15c or two for 25c.  
Men's Fine Cheviot Overalls, Eagle brand, sizes 14 to 18, 75c each; worth \$1.  
Boys' Fine French Percale Waists, in Star and 'Mother's Friend,' sizes 4 to 14, all new patterns, 1c each.

## NO VACCINATION.

The Peculiar Plan Taken by Connecticut Parents.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 14.—A severe case of small pox was discovered in the city during the latter part of February, and there was great fear of an epidemic. At a meeting of the School Board on March 10 it was voted to oblige all scholars in the public schools to be vaccinated. A similar order was issued a year before, but not enforced. Indignation meetings were held by the parents of the children, and nearly one thousand parents pledged themselves not to allow their children to be vaccinated. At a meeting of the School Board held the afternoon protest signed by over 600 names was presented. A delegation, consisting of a lawyer, a doctor and a citizen, went before the board and made a plea that the vote ordering vaccination be rescinded. The board declined to rescind its action. School opened on April 3 and all scholars who were not vaccinated were excluded. The parents of the children who were excluded refused to allow their children to be vaccinated. The school was closed for a week, and the children who were excluded were allowed to return to school.

## Small-Pox Near Shelby.

Small-Pox in the Central part of the county.

A young man named Duncan contracted the pest in Chicago, and six others have taken it from him. This morning a sister died, and another is very low with the disease. Strict quarantine is enforced and it probably will not spread.

## Fall Dead in the Street.

CHICAGO, April 14.—James Palmer, a prominent businessman of Chicago, fell dead in the street.



J. KENNARD & SONS,  
BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES.

# CARPETS!

J. KENNARD & SONS,  
BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES.

## CURTAINS

Low Prices for This Week.  
Read Them

## CURTAINS

ONE MORE WEEK!  
We Will Offer  
**Moquette  
Carpetings**

At the following unheard-of price:  
**\$1.00** Per Yard.  
AXMINSTER  
Parlor Carpets,  
Now **\$1.07**  
Former Price,  
**\$1.25 to \$1.75.**  
The last week at these prices.

Body  
**Brussels  
Carpets**

Were Never So  
**Cheap.**  
We Have About  
**30 or 40  
New Patterns**  
That would be CHEAP  
at \$1.25 to \$1.35.  
We Shall Close Them at  
**\$1.00 and  
\$1.07**

Straw  
**Matting**

4 Car Loads  
of New Patterns  
Just Opened.  
If you are in need of a MAT-  
TING you will not be doing your-  
self justice without you see this  
beautiful collection.  
**Prices From  
15c to 50c**

Ingrains.  
**Two Hundred  
Rolls, at . . .**

**40c, 50c AND 65c.**  
Reduced from 60c, 75c and 85c.  
**ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC  
RUGS**  
At greatly reduced prices. We  
have a beautiful selection  
to show you.  
**All Sizes. All Prices.**

**Curtains.**

Beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$1.90 per pair,  
Reduced from \$2.75 and \$3.00  
Extra quality Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$3 per pair,  
Reduced from \$4.00 and \$4.50  
Colored Madras and Crepe Curtains at \$5 per pair,  
Reduced from \$7.50 and \$10.00  
Chenille Portiere Curtains, dado and fringe, at \$3.25 per pr,  
Reduced from \$4.50 and \$5.00  
Chenille Portiere Curtains, new patterns, at \$6.50 per pair,  
Reduced from \$8.50 and \$9.00  
Irish Point Lace Curtains, new patterns, at \$4.50 per pair,  
Reduced from \$6.00 and \$7.00  
All Fine Curtains, Damasks, Silks, Laces and Cretonnes  
Have Been Marked Down.

**Curtains.**

**SILKALINE,**  
3000 yards,  
All new and soft  
colorings,  
**15c Per Yard.**  
Oriental Striped  
**Jute Curtains**  
Bagdad effects,  
**\$6.00 Per Pair.**  
**Rope Curtains**  
New designs and  
colorings at  
**\$4, \$6.50 and \$12.50.**

Endless Variety of En-  
glish and French

**CRETONNES,**  
**25c**  
PER YARD.  
Former price 50c, 75c  
and 85c.  
**ARABIAN  
COUCH COVERS**  
[Something new]  
and substantial.  
Antique Colorings, fringed  
all around,  
**\$9.00.**  
Worth \$15.

### "NOZZE DI FIGARO."

Mozart's Opera Ends the Abbey-Grau  
Engagement.

MME. KAMES MADE HER FIRST APPEAR-  
ANCE DURING THE WEEK.

The American Singer Scores a Great Suc-  
cess—She Talks about Herself and  
Jean de Reszke—Manager Grau Dis-  
cusses Future Plans—The Company's  
Departure.

The closing opera of the Abbey-Grau com-  
pany's St. Louis engagement was Mozart's  
sparkling and exquisitely tuneful "Marriage  
of Figaro," and last night's audience at Ex-  
position Music Hall was a large and appre-  
ciative one. The cast for the production  
was as follows:

Contessa . . . . . MME. Emma Kames  
Cherubino . . . . . MRS. Mary Ann  
Marcellina . . . . . MRS. M. J. Kames  
Susanna . . . . . MRS. M. J. Kames  
The Count . . . . . MRS. M. J. Kames  
Bartolo . . . . . MRS. M. J. Kames  
Antonio . . . . . MRS. M. J. Kames  
Figaro . . . . . MRS. M. J. Kames  
Conductor, Mr. Bertram.

Marking the first appearance of MME.  
Emma Kames in St. Louis during the present  
engagement, last night's opera was notable  
if only for this reason. The beautiful Amer-  
ican prima donna was given a most flatter-  
ing reception, and in the course of the per-  
formance her thoroughly artistic work in the  
role of the contessa provoked many  
enthusiastic recalls. Her presentation of  
the part was at first marked by some  
reserve, but apparently under the influence  
of the audience's warmth, MME. Kames threw  
more genuine reality into her work and  
achieved a marked success. Her voice is  
peculiarly pure and rich in tone and her  
artistic methods eminently correct. MME.  
Sigrid Arnolds's Cherubino was a delicate  
and effective feature of the production. Nor-  
dis as Susanna sang in better voice than at  
any previous appearance during the week,  
and her comedy was refreshingly true and  
natural. Sig. Ancona made a decidedly  
acceptable Figaro, and the remainder of the  
strong cast capable interpretation of the score  
and met the dramatic requirements of the  
story.

Between the second and third acts MME.  
Kames and her husband, Mr. Julian Story,  
the artist, were seen in the star's dressing  
room by a representative of the Post-Dispatch.  
The singer was in particularly  
good spirits and seemed to have entirely  
recovered from the slight indisposition  
which prevented her appearance as Mar-  
guerite in the production of "Faust" last  
Monday night.

"I was very sorry to have disappointed a  
St. Louis audience on that occasion," she  
said, "but it could not be helped, as I was  
really too ill to appear. I refused to give up  
until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was  
forced to acknowledge that it would be  
impossible for me to sing. I would have  
appeared in the production of 'Romeo and  
Juliet' on Friday night as Juliet to Mr. Jean  
de Reszke's Romeo, had it not been that I  
feared such a change at my request would  
disarrange the entire week's programme.  
Marguerite and Juliet are my two favorite  
characters, and I like them especially be-  
cause Mr. de Reszke's support is so entirely  
satisfactory. We sing and act together in  
thorough sympathy, and that, you know,  
always adds so much to the artistic value of  
a performance. I shall sing with Mr. de  
Reszke in New York next Thursday night,  
in the production of Werther at the Metropolitan  
Opera-house. I am delighted with my  
reception to-night, and only regret that I  
appear so late in the St. Louis engagement."

The prima donna and her artist husband  
seem to be particularly warm friends with  
the great French tenor, and it was also  
stated that they had Mr. de Reszke to dine  
with them at the Southern last Thursday  
evening. The St. Louis engagement of the  
company of other leaders of the Abbey-Grau  
company left for New York yesterday morn-  
ing.

Following the close of last night's opera,  
the company went direct to the hotel, where  
a special Wabash train of ten cars,  
consisting of two palace sleepers, four bag-  
gage and four coaches, awaited them. At  
6 o'clock this morning the train pulled out  
for New York, where the company opens its  
return engagement at the Metropolitan  
Opera-house to-morrow night.  
Mr. Marion Grau, who has been before the de-  
parture and said: "We are entirely satisfied  
with the generous support given our en-  
gagement in St. Louis. Mr. Abbey was the  
most generous about our prospects here, but

### GARBAGE WORKS OPENING.

Col. Butler Tenders a Reception to His  
Constituents.

The first "grand reception" of the St.  
Louis Sanitary Reduction Co. was held last  
night at the new factory. The new works  
for consuming solid and public refuse are  
located at the foot of Montana avenue, about  
100 yards to the east of the South St. Louis  
highway. Last night everybody and any-  
body could walk right in on the ground floor.  
The plant cannot help being im-  
pressive as it represents an invest-  
ment of several hundred thousand dollars  
and reflects much credit upon the enter-  
prise and shrewdness of those who have suc-  
ceeded in exploiting it. The plant grades down  
for three stories and covers an immense  
area, with ramifications too numerous and  
too complicated for present description. It  
will start up half force on the first of next  
month.

Col. Butler Tenders a Reception to His  
Constituents.

The reception to the South St. Louis public  
was a success in point of numbers, and for  
a time in regard to the amount of free beer  
consumed. After fifteen or twenty kegs had  
been drained to the long time, the long tem-  
porary bar was lined two deep with a collec-  
tion of rare specimens not to be found out-  
side of Coxe's army or the Fort House.  
Then the beer was temporarily shut off, and  
this collection of "nobodies" went  
out denouncing the sordid mean-  
ness of the temporary stoppage was  
made. Ed Butler had arrived. He came, he  
saw and he straightway stopped the gross  
misappropriation of beer and funds. As  
soon as the big policeman, in couples, had per-  
suaded the unruly that they all needed more  
fresh air and less fresh beer, and that both  
could be had outside, the supply  
was again turned on. In the main  
room where the stop carts are to  
drive in, a platform had been erected for the  
band. It was a pretty good band and made  
itself heard. The respectable people, and  
early in the evening there were quite a num-  
ber of them, gathered there and danced,  
after having looked over the plant.  
The Entertainment Committee blossomed  
out in full dress clothes, but modestly for-  
bade their giving their names for fear they  
might be charged with being "swelled" and  
"queer" themselves with the Eleventh  
ward push. "At least it was so stated by one  
of the gentlemen in question. During the  
progress of the entertainment several  
gentlemen were introduced, and the police  
argued things rather rudely, but the police  
entered in as arbitrators and settled all dif-  
ferences in the most impartial manner. Col.  
Butler felt highly gratified with his success  
and said:

"When they thought this would be a little  
\$10,000 investment they started to object, but

### WRECKED ON THE ROCKS.

The Flight of the Cuban—Fatal Oil  
Explosion—Casualties.

CORR, April 14.—A dispatch from Skib-  
breen says that a large four-masted vessel has  
been driven on the Towhead rocks during the  
storm. The vessel will probably be a total  
wreck. The crew are supposed to be still on  
board.  
The wrecked vessel is the Cuban of  
Liverpool, from Portland, Ore. The Cuban  
is a British bark, commanded by Capt.  
Meadowcroft, and not an American vessel, as  
at first supposed.  
The bark, which is a total wreck, left Port-  
land, Ore., Dec. 2, for Queenstown. The  
crew of the Cuban numbered eighteen in all;  
some of them have already reached  
England, and it is expected that all those  
remaining on board the bark will be saved.  
A perfect hurricane prevailed off the coast  
last night and did considerable damage.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—An oil car belong-  
ing to the Union tank line standing on the  
Northwestern tracks near Sacramento ave-  
nue and Kinzie street, took fire and exploded to-  
day. One boy was killed and several men  
injured.

The list of killed and injured is as follows:  
MULLER, CHARLES, 15 years old, body hor-  
ribly burned; dead.  
FRANKSON, PATRICK, railway laborer,  
burned; will die.  
FOOTE, JOHN, letter carrier, burned and  
crushed; will die.  
KLEINFELDT, JOHN, railroad laborer,  
burned about head, probably fatally.  
GRANDIS, JOE, railroad employe, bruised  
and burned; will recover.  
Many of the spectators, seeing the danger,  
withdrew as the fire could not spread. A  
crowd gathered to watch the blaze, when  
the tank suddenly exploded, hurling broken  
iron and burning oil in all directions.  
The spectators were thrown to the  
ground by the shock, and a number were  
slightly injured. Burning debris, railway  
shanties nearby and a trail of stock cars  
were fired by the burning oil, but the flames  
were soon extinguished.

Disabled and Drifting.  
PLYMOUTH, Mass., April 14.—The crew at the  
Manomet Life-Saving Station report that  
about daylight an unknown steamer was  
sighted two miles off shore bearing south-  
wards. The crew of life-savers  
were unable to get off to her owing to the  
high seas, but she was seen to keep on  
she answered the signals, but was evidently  
disabled and drifting. The steamer is  
thought to be the tugboat, from Mediterranean  
port. The tug Mercury of Boston has gone  
to her assistance, but it is doubtful if she can  
lay alongside with the terrible sea now run-  
ning.

WOOTEN STILL MISSING.  
Supposed to Have Been Murdered by  
Prof. Saunders.

FRESNO, Cal., April 14.—William Wooten,  
the wealthy rancher of this city, who is sup-  
posed to have met with foul play at the  
hands of Prof. W. A. Saunders, is still missing.  
Unless Wooten turns up in two or three days  
or if the investigation in Pittsburg fails to  
reach a clue as to his whereabouts, Saunders  
will be arrested.  
The contents of one of Wooten's letters to  
George Wiseman is decidedly interesting.  
This letter was written when he announced  
his intention of going to St. Louis—the last  
heard of him. It emphasized, as did a num-  
ber of others, the fact that he might not re-  
turn and an often repeated sentence was:  
"If I never return."  
In this letter Wooten says Prof. Saunders  
is going to build a handsome house on the  
Wooten place.  
"He will then get a divorce from Mrs.  
Saunders and marry one of the women's  
daughters and thus make her mistress of the  
beautiful new house," the letter says.  
The letter further states that Wooten  
may never return there is always to be a  
room for him and if he should come back he  
would expect to live with Saunders and his  
pretty young wife.

Berry Will Carry the County.  
ORANK, Ark., April 14.—The Democratic  
primary of this county had a light vote to-  
day, owing to bad weather. Berry will carry  
the county by a large majority for United  
States senator. Clark for Governor and R.  
H. Mathes for Representative will lead the  
ticket.

Without Medical Attendance.  
Cora Ewing, a colored domestic, formerly  
employed at 1207 Washington avenue, died  
yesterday afternoon without medical atten-  
dance at the residence of her sister, Mamie  
Howard, 280 Laclede avenue.

Miscellaneous Small Boys.  
Joseph Schepets was standing in front of  
his residence, 301 Piddle street, last night at  
10:30 o'clock when he was attacked by a  
crowd of small boys, one of whom struck  
him on the head with a chair. The students  
scattered, Schepets was not badly injured.

### PEACE AT BLUEFIELDS.

But Trouble May Follow the Landing of  
Nicaraguan Troops.

COLON, April 14.—The United States Steam-  
ship San Francisco from Rio de Janeiro ar-  
rived at Bluefields on Wednesday. There is  
no truth in the report that the Government  
of Nicaragua has allowed the British to take  
possession of Corn Island.  
The British warship Magicienne has ar-  
rived here from Bluefields and is now col-  
lecting, preparatory to returning there on Mon-  
day.  
The commander of the Magicienne reports  
that all is quiet at Bluefields.  
The report that the Nicaraguans threaten  
a second seizure of the Mosquito reservation  
is confirmed. Four hundred Nicaraguan  
soldiers are said to be contemplating a  
landing at Bluefields. The landing of the  
more Nicaraguan troops will be resisted by  
the people of Bluefields. Consequently the  
Nicaraguan force may go to the limit and  
camp there. The Mosquito chief is in hiding.

Nicaragua Not in the Way.  
MANGA, Nicaragua, April 14.—President  
Zelaya says that Nicaragua will give the  
American Canal concerns every  
facility. His intention is to afford a fair  
chance to the Americans and he hopes they  
will complete the canal, as it is certain to be  
of service and profit to Nicaragua. He in-  
tends soon to make public his plan  
for reducing the expenditures of the  
Government. One of the features will be  
to reduce the army although it will be against  
the wishes of the army. The plan is to  
down to exist in Guatemala, fomented by  
the British colony of Belize. Advice re-  
garding the plan is being given to the  
arrange quietly the Mosquito coast incident.  
Central American statesmen say England is  
trying to steal a march on the United States  
by either enlarging her colony at Belize or  
securing political predominance in Central  
America.

TWO KILLED IN A STREET FIGHT.  
A Policeman and a Countryman Done for  
at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—In a street  
fight in which seventeen shots were fired,  
Policeman Haynes and a countryman named  
Gallagher were both killed. Gallagher and a  
companion were acting in a disorderly man-  
ner when Haynes and another officer at-  
tempted to arrest them with the above re-  
sult.

Audience by the Pope.  
ROME, April 14.—The Pope today gave an  
audience to the Archbishop of Seville. The ar-  
rival of the Spanish pilgrims passed off with-  
out any incident of an extraordinary nature.

### MARSHAL JOHN M. LYNCH.

Sketch of the Man Appointed to Succeed  
Frank Buchanan.

John M. Lynch, who was appointed United  
States Marshal for the Eastern District of  
Missouri by President Cleveland last Thurs-

day, to succeed Frank Buchanan, is 36  
years of age. He was born  
where Moberly, Mo., now stands, and  
has been a life-long resident of that city. He  
has been a marshal of Moberly for thirteen  
years, and has made an enviable record  
in that office. He assisted in the cap-

ture of the King brothers, famous bank  
robbers and desperadoes. Two of the three  
brothers were killed in the contest with the  
authorities and one of them  
fell under Marshal Lynch's fire. Mr.  
Lynch was supported by Congressman  
Hall, and had the assistance of Pat Carmody

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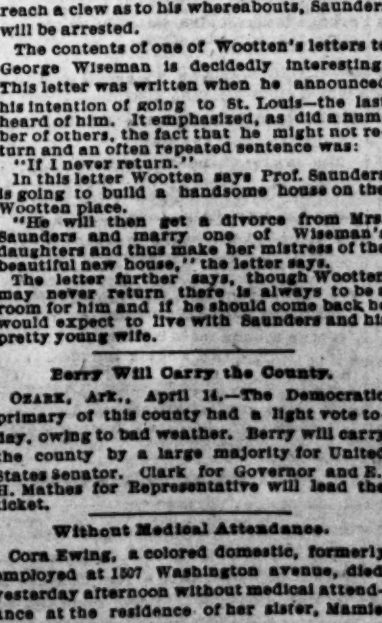
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## Glimpses of America.

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The Greatest Book of the Period.

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Can No Longer Be Had at the  
POST-DISPATCH Office



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Max H. Fisher, Manager.

St. Louis, Sunday, April 15, 1894.

SENATOR QUAY'S speech proves the wisdom of his "don't talk" rule.

SOME men are lucky. Col. Phil Thompson escaped with only a reprimand.

A SUBSTITUTE for the Wilson bill will be equivalent to a substitute for the Democratic party.

GEN. COCKEY pretends to be a man of the people, a lover of democracy, and yet he owns a \$10,000 horse.

JUSTICE has been done in the Pollard-Breckinridge case. Let the court-room be deodorized and the public mind purified.

THERE is talk among the senatorial "conservatives" of a substitute tariff bill. What do they call the bill now being considered by the Senate?

MR. DAVID BENNETT HILL is the veritable appendix of the Democratic party. He is there, and sometimes does much harm, but the use for him has never been discovered.

THE good feeling manifested by the Republicans for Senator Hill will not ripen into love unless he is faithful to them. He must not play fast and loose with his new associates as he did with the old.

THE mid-day train service has the indorsement of the business men of the city. Vigorous, well directed effort will secure the indorsement of the railroad officials and the thing will be accomplished.

WHEN the traveler from New Zealand takes his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to study nineteenth century masonry he will read with great interest all that has been written about Jim Croan's marriage.

WHY do the Republicans of Rhode Island pay \$2 a piece for votes when a gerrymander already accomplished enables them to defy the popular will? It is to be feared that force of habit is too much for Peabody Wetmore's clients.

SENATOR HALE speaks against free trade with Canada, yet says that the McKinley law is hastening our union with that country. In one breath he is against free trade with the Dominion and in the next he favors it. The Maine statesman should accompany his remarks with a diagram.

FOR a man so ambitious as David Bennett Hill to attempt to seat himself between two stools looks like a great piece of folly, but David may have in his mind's eye a great scheme by which the moneybags of the Empire State will yet set him up in the world. Human confidence in money-bags is great, and David doubtless thinks he knows exactly what he is about.

MATT QUAY can always be depended upon as a champion of rascality. He is always "earnest" in favor of the Pennsylvania system of robbery, just as he was earnest in his efforts to beat Cal Brice in 1888. It is a pity, however, that the Philadelphia beneficiaries of the robber revenue system have not better sense than to let this notorious fellow speak for them. It is a practical surrender of the case.

NEW YORK CITY expended over \$15,000,000 in charities last winter. What volumes this sum tells of the generosity of the wealthy people of New York! What volumes it tells of the condition of the poor. What a fund of suggestion there is in the statement regarding the system which gives \$15,000,000 in bounties to the suffering and people who need that much to keep them from starving! Where will it end?

It would be well if it were the Wilson bill that has caused the recent Democratic defeats in New Jersey. Rings of jobbers and robbers, jockey bosses, legislation peddlers and pot-hunters in general have done the business for the party in New Jersey. Whenever a party gets into the control of such gangs, no matter what its name may be, its decent voters, sooner or later, are going to stay at home or vote with the opposition.

THE American people are singularly fortunate. Just as they are emerging from the fog of the old time, they are being freed from a torrent of Bradleys. Ex-

cort, London bobs up with a scandal of tremendous proportions, in which a prominent music teacher is charged with wholesale villany. Rotten spots crop out in this country here and there, but it is sound and sweet as compared with the Old World. In the production of scandal America is far behind her European competitors.

THE surrender of Admiral Mello marks the close of what appears to be a huge speculative enterprise, which never had anything back of it stronger than a lot of adventurers' hopes. Neither patriotism nor ambition seemed to be the prompting motive of the so-called "revolution." It was a mere game played for the money which might be won. That the game was lost does not much matter, because the money staked was probably no more than a trifle when compared with what would have been gained in the event of success. Of course, the Brazilian lives sacrificed do not count.

UNEQUAL EQUALIZATION.  
On another page will be found a complete exposure of the method by which the city of St. Louis is defrauded of thousands of dollars yearly by the unjust and unintelligent system of equalization in vogue in this State.

According to the valuation of the City Comptroller a single railway company has property worth \$2,900,230 in the city, from which should be derived a revenue of more than \$60,000. Instead of this the city gets \$6,800. Another road which, on the Comptroller's estimate, should pay \$158,737, escapes with the easy assessment of \$4,600. Other roads show a corresponding discrepancy between the true valuation and that adopted "by averages" by the Board of Equalization. What the total loss to the city may be is beyond calculation from the data in hand, but it cannot be less than \$225,000 annually.

It needs only a moment's reflection to convince the unprejudiced that the system of so-called equalization is unjust. The Missouri Pacific has in the city of St. Louis 7.03 miles of road with station-houses and other buildings and a large quantity of rolling stock. In the county there are twenty-nine miles with no buildings or stock worth mentioning. The total valuation for St. Louis is \$109,000, while the county total is put down at \$538,000. The absurdity of this apportionment needs no demonstration. If the figures were reversed there would be a nearer approximation to a fair distribution of values.

The only just method of assessment for municipal and State purposes is to take the real value, as nearly as it can be ascertained, of each track of road, with buildings and rolling stock, wherever they may be found, and distribute the revenues according to the proportions so found. To allow revenue to municipalities on a basis of averages with county districts is neither rational nor just. This is a matter which should receive due consideration from the State Board of Equalization.

Two hundred newboys on the downtown streets are selling the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents. Our patrons are requested to notify us of any attempt on part of newboys to force them to pay more than 2 cents for the Post-Dispatch or to force them to buy with other papers "three for a nickel." Give time and location of newboy refusing to sell the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents "straight." All persons who handle the Post-Dispatch on the streets do so under the agreement that it will be sold for 2 cents, if desired, independent of any combination.

WHY GO TO THE OPERA?  
Opera, like olives, is, in a vast majority of cases probably, an acquired taste. Comparatively few people, save those who thoroughly understand and love music, always a small minority—like opera at first, while very many never really like it at all. It necessarily involves incongruities and absurdities which nothing but frequent experience and the imperative demands of fashion enable the average individual to tolerate, much less enjoy. A hundred and eighty years ago and more Addison said in the Spectator:

"There is nothing that we have started our English audience than the Italian recitative as its first entrance upon the stage. People were wonderfully surprised to hear generals singing the word of command, and ladies delivering messages in music. Our countrymen could not forbear laughing when they heard a lover chanting out a billet doux, and even the supercilious of a letter set to a tune. The famous blunder in an old play of 'Enter a King and two Priests' was now no longer an absurdity, when it was impossible for a hero in a desert, or a princess in the closet, to speak anything unaccompanied with musical instruments."

Even now, when the spectacle is no longer a novelty, the sense of incongruity and absurdity cannot be entirely suppressed. In common life great emotions never find vent in melodious solo or duo. There is a legend to the effect that swans sing sweetly when dying, but human beings rarely indulge in such auto-melodious vocalization. So when Valentino, done to death by the sword of Faust, delivers ten minutes to a song, instead of a prayer, it savors strongly of the ridiculous; and when Marguerite gets up from her prison bed to sing a duet with the man who has betrayed her, it is no wonder that Mephisto grins a diabolical smile at the fun of the thing.

It would be both interesting and instructive to know how many of the thousands who attended the opera last week did so because they really love operatic music; and how many because operatic entertainments have received the highest indorsement of fashion, and therefore those who want to be in the fashion must attend.

No one can deny the superiority, from an intellectual point of view, of the drama to the opera; yet the best of plays, rendered by the best of players, living or dead, would not have drawn the same number of people at the same prices. Ex-

position Hall was crowded night after night, not from love of music pure and simple, but because among fashionable folk opera "is the proper thing to do." If only genuine and earnest lovers of the music had attended, the spacious auditorium would have been a lonely place, and the management in a mood more profane than polite.

THE QUORUM TROUBLE.  
It may be wise to adopt a House rule to compel the attendance of Democratic members, but if the Republicans present do not choose to vote it will be perfectly safe to leave the offenders to their constituents. If they want their representatives to attend and vote they will signify it in no uncertain way.

With a majority of about eighty-two in the House, the Democrats can have a quorum and pass their measures if they want to, though every Republican member absents himself or refuses to vote. When they cannot rally a majority of the House for a measure they have no right to pass it, and any rule which enables them to pass it without a majority vote by counting its opponents as among those aiding to pass it, is a device for imposing minority legislation upon the country.

A large proportion of our State constitutions have settled this quorum question in the right way by requiring the affirmative votes of a majority of the membership to pass any measure. It's a pity we have not the same provision in the Federal Constitution. It would have prevented most of the bad legislation from which this country has suffered, most of it having been enacted by minority votes under caucus rule.

THE DECAY OF CONTROVERSY.  
In the time of John Milton and later theological controversy was considered so highly respectable that it engaged the attention of the very best minds. Milton himself was a violent controversialist and some of the vituperation in which he allowed himself to indulge for conscience's sake would now be considered disgraceful even in a backwoods newspaper in the heat of an election for district constable.

Imperceptibly, but surely, theological controversy has come into disrepute until such books as are devoted to it have been driven entirely from the shelves of dealers in new books. And even at the second-hand stores they have been forced from the shelves to the 5-cent counters, where they remain a drug which no one will take, even as an emetic.

There could be no surer sign of improvement than this. It is not possible to believe that any human being was ever improved by controversies in which men grow so bitter in attempting to force their opinions on others that they were ready to commit and did commit the most outrageous crimes.

We are almost rid of the spirit of religious controversy. It exists still, but not among those who, in spite of everything, control the course of events. The ignorant still think they are religious, when they are merely showing their own vicious spirit of tyrannical pride, but educated people know that it is better to state their view clearly and plainly than to win victories for it by controversy.

We have still the vice of political controversy and in America we educate boys for it by the scandalous practice of teaching them to take any side in debating clubs, affirmative or negative, in utter disregard of whether it is right or wrong. But we will get rid of that finally and the American who comes after us will expend all his force in trying to get mental power to make the truth clear without wasting time in controversy with anyone whatever.

Controversy comes from distrust of truth and when all men have enough faith in truth to know that it will make its own way if they only pioneer the road, they will give up the habit of stopping the highway of progress with mobs assembled to witness mere dog-fights.

WHY AS THEY ARE.  
It is true that only a small minority of men are saints, it is equally true that the scoundrels are also in the minority. It is not the best possible world by any means, but such as it is it has a right to resent it as a libertine who has been hired to defend a detected debauchee attempts to justify his client and himself by trying to make it appear that all men are libertines and debauchees.

Perhaps it is not strange that this should be done, as it is inevitable that a man, whether vicious or virtuous, should judge the world from his own standpoint, but it would be stranger still if there were no resentment of such a charge.

No man has the right to assume his own superior holiness in judging another, but still less has he a right to lose sight of the ideal, without which society would be disorganized and the world would become simply a refuse heap for effete matter, fit only for decay and destruction.

It is true that there is no man who conforms to the standard of what the best man ought to be, and there are many men who do make earnest efforts at improvement and do succeed in improving themselves continuously.

The question is not one of perfection, but of direction. It is of whether a man is becoming more human or more brutal; whether he is going forward or backward. Every man who makes a real attempt to get forward does get forward, and in doing so becomes more helpful to himself and to all others. And in like manner, if he is going backward, he attempts to drag all others back with him by his assumption that it is impossible for them to be better than he.

Men are improving, not only as individuals, but in the mass. The world

is showing less brutality, and it will not stand rebuked or rebuffed before any wreck of mankind who proclaims from the high places that as he is, so must all be.

THE "STICK CATERPILLAR."  
One of the thousands of unaccountable growing creatures which the spring brings to life is the "stick caterpillar." He is often to be seen by close observers on pear and other fruit trees, and it is only when thus seen that his remarkable qualities appear.

Away from the tree in which he is born and passes his life until ready for his transformation into a moth, he seems to be a very commonplace "measuring worm," but on the tree he forces on the attention one of the most wonderful facts in natural history. In color, form and position, he appears to be a part of the tree, growing from the branch to which he attaches himself. Otherwise absolutely at the mercy of birds and other enemies waiting to destroy him, he has this "protective resemblance," a defense which prevents the species from being destroyed.

It was formerly supposed that these cases of protective resemblance, familiar enough in the tree toad and chameleon, were mere anomalies, but the close study of natural history, which has been going on for the last half century, shows that they illustrate, not an anomaly but a rule.

Under the same law which gives every flower its insect companion to fertilize it, the stick caterpillar is protected that its work may be done, as are thousands of other living creatures, which would otherwise be wholly defenseless.

Many evolutionists are unable to reconcile to their views of natural law the idea that there is a Providence which concerns itself with such small affairs as the preservation of a remnant of caterpillars from the robins waiting to swallow them, but though the facts are not in harmony with their theory, they have faithfully collected them. And in that they are true scientists, faithful evangelists of a gospel which men will finally be able to understand as higher and more complete than any written message.

Two hundred newboys on the downtown streets are selling the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents. Our patrons are requested to notify us of any attempt on part of newboys to force them to pay more than 2 cents for the Post-Dispatch or to force them to buy with other papers "three for a nickel." Give time and location of newboy refusing to sell the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents "straight." All persons who handle the Post-Dispatch on the streets do so under the agreement that it will be sold for 2 cents, if desired, independent of any combination.

THE good people of eminent respectability and refinement who want to abolish vice in cities may sit at the feet of the despised Salvationists and study their methods with profit. The work of the "Slum Post" of the Salvation Army is worth attention. It is composed of women who live among the vicious and wretched. They do not spy upon these victims of poverty and sin, nor invoke the aid of police, nor worry them with legal prosecutions. They feed them when they are hungry, clothe them when they are naked, care for them when they are sick. They teach them cleanliness and righteousness by precept and example. The records of these slum posts show wonderful results in the reclaiming of the fallen and the elevation of the vicious. The achievements of these humble workers are not recorded in courts of law or heralded abroad. Their methods are strangely unlike the methods of those who act as though they thought mankind could be saved by the police power, but they greatly resemble the ways of the Master, who told the erring woman to "go and sin no more." There is more hope for the world in the "slum posts" than in the strongest leagues for the suppression of vice by law.

REPRESENTATIVE BOATNER'S proposal that members of the House who are present but decline to vote be declared in contempt and debarred from participation in the proceedings until the House sees fit to remove their disability, is the best that has been offered to meet the filibustering difficulty. It has the merit of logic and might be effectual. Filibustering would cease at once if it cut off those guilty of it from participation in further proceedings. Its potency would be destroyed. There is justice in refusing to let members decide what business they shall and what they shall not participate in for obstructive purposes. The members themselves assume the disability under this rule and there is an absence of any suggestion of force or tyranny. If any rule is to be adopted this is undoubtedly the best yet offered.

At last the day for true happiness among women approaches. Lady Somerset and Lady Wilde now propose that an equivalent to knight-hood, baronetries and peerages shall be bestowed upon women. Barrett-Coutts was made a Baroness, but one Baroness does not count in a great reform. With women no longer dependent upon men for titles, this world would assume a loveliness undreamed of. And the woman with the highest title? Ah! her perfect bliss as she looked down upon all the inferior titles! Republics everywhere will topple to their fall when Great Britain begins the feminine title business. The American woman who is simply a "Mrs. Col." in her own country—what is to hold her back from the Old World where the highest titles shall come within the reach of so many, if not all? Ought not Ambassador Bayard to remonstrate right now against this British scheme and at least have the titles confined strictly to women of British birth?

CHICAGO sees a ray of hope. Capt. Anson has at last discovered that the goose egg is not a new discovery. He has met all their defects because they are not good. The white stockings, this year the Chicago club will start with white stockings and if only tall and bonors come to them it will be because the old stockings have been discovered.

carried so long as to lose their mysterious power. Capt. Anson has a great mind and it is remarkable that so many thrashings were necessary to prove to him the cause of his bad luck.

PEOPLE who are in doubt as to whether it is right for a clergyman to ride a bicycle may be helped to form an opinion by the fact that a Michigan clergyman who was recently mounted on a safety ran into a building and rather the bulldog ran into him. The result was very bad for the good man. Whether Providence approves of bicycles for clergymen or not, it is clear that it does not protect them from buildings when they go a-wheeling.

TWO New York boys have run away to be pirates because they could not get along with their father's fourth wife. Such of our warships as have not been sent to Bluefields should be immediately ordered to scout the seas for these desperate adventurers.

A CAT in Maine saved a baby's life by catching the child's dress in its teeth. The owner of the cat, who is authority for the story, may give us another pretty cat tale when his imagination gets rested.

THINGS are still quiet in South Carolina. The Carolinians are perhaps getting a better article of the dispensation than was served before the riot.

A CHICAGO man was fined \$25 for trying to kiss his wife. He was probably charged with trespassing on the preserves of his neighbors.

PERHAPS David Bennett did not look for such a full-bellied effect his disinterested remarks on the tariff.

SENATOR HILL, being an old bachelor may not approve of sugar tests for American infants.

Will Not Carry.  
From the Philadelphia Record.

The proposition to make a 20 per cent reduction in the salaries of Congressmen, while we have no hope that it will receive favorable consideration, would be a timely recognition of the flattened condition of the pockets of taxpayers. Salaries that were put up when the government paid its debt in depreciated paper ought to have been sealed down with the return to gold payments. But it would be quite as feasible to coax an alligator to climb a tree as to induce an ordinary legislator to reduce his own salary.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.  
The United States Senate demands expedition in others, but reserves eternity for its own action. It has passed a resolution calling upon Secretary Morton to finish within three days certain information which it sought of him six weeks ago. Now, if it will pass a resolution calling upon itself to act upon the tariff which the country instructed it to take a year and a half ago, it will at least assume a semblance of consistency.

Grover's Luck.  
From the Chicago Times.

Out in this part of the country there is a growing opinion that David Hill is the corporal embodiment of Cleveland's luck. Just as the President was assuming the unique position of the most unpopular man in the Democratic party, Hill grabbed it away from him. If the idea could be made general that everybody who a Cleveland Democrat was a Hill Democrat there might be a possibility of Mr. Cleveland's re-establishment as a party leader.

MEN OF MARK.  
J. J. WILLIAMS of the Granada (Miss.).

SEAN has occupied the editorial chair since 1847.

KING OSCAR of Sweden has composed an ode to the memory of Gounod which has excited favorable criticism among musicians.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JOHN W. ANKAMER has purchased \$1,200,000 worth of real estate in Philadelphia during the last eight weeks, paying nearly all cash.

THE Khedive of Egypt is having an enjoyable picnic in the Great Desert, accompanied by fifty members of his body guard. He travels only by moonlight.

COATES KINNEY, the well-known newspaper writer and former editor of the Cincinnati Times, is spending the evening of his life in his beautiful home at Xenia, O.

MR. SHERLOCK SWANK of Baltimore has accepted an invitation from Mr. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia to make a cruise with him on his yacht in the Mediterranean and elsewhere for eighteen months, starting in the early autumn.

JOHN GRAHAM, the celebrated criminal lawyer, who died in New York City, was so fond of that matter, who is a remarkable conversationalist of that city. His volubility became almost a proverb. He could talk on anything for any length of time.

ELMAN MORSE is the orthographic expert of Congress. He introduced a resolution the other day with reference to "Honduras." He writes an acquaintance he doesn't mind having the newspapers talk about him, but he does object to being "characterized," and he informed one of his colleagues the other day that a journalistic friend of his wrote under a "soubriquet."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.  
MISS HALLA HEWORTH DIXON, the daughter of Sir Bella Dixon, is making a name for herself in the literary world of London.

MRS. MARY ANN MCDONALD, aged 102 years, has been granted a divorce from her husband at Tacoma—another illustration of the foolishness of glady marriages.

MRS. FRED W. VANDEBILT has written from Rome to the New York Herald Tribune, saying that she expects to return early in June.

MISS HATTIE BEAVER and Mr. TRUXTON Beale will be married April 30. It will be a quiet home wedding, and the young people, it is understood, will sail soon after for Europe.

MRS. JANE BELLAMY of Dover, Ky., has just celebrated her 100th birthday. Her father, James Triplett, fought in the American revolution and in the war of 1812. In September, 1807, she witnessed the trial trip of the Clermont, the first steamboat built by Robert Fulton.

"GRANT" JEFFERSON, who was born a slave on the plantation of President Thomas Jefferson, in Virginia, March 30, 1785—was once a mistake in the figures—is living with her grandson in New York. She is blind and bedridden, but grows eloquent over Washington and Jefferson and her recollections of them.

Novelists in Silver.  
The art of the jeweler and silversmith is largely devoted at the present time, owing to the demands of fashion, to producing new and beautiful forms of jewelry, hairpins, combs and daily articles for the toilet table. At Marmont & Co., Broadway, corner Lower Street, are shown these exquisite novelties in great variety and at prices temptingly and surprisingly low.

## THE PROBLEM FORUM.

(No matter what on the side of the chest you appear under this name—)

Have you noticed that our rate is not a penny less than that of any other newspaper published in this city?

The Fair Grounds.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
The Fair Grounds and Jockey Club of this city are the property of those who have received the benefit of the fair ground, but who in a certain sense to the people of the entire city. It is a home institution that two generations have seen rise, flourish and finally fall. It is now being reconstructed out of the ruins to which greed, selfishness and lack of patriotism have brought it. New life and new blood must be infused into it if those who have put their money into the enterprise wish to realize either profit or glory from their venture. If the methods that have governed heretofore and the same narrow policy are to be pursued, the public who support it should be informed of it.

No personal considerations should prevent a united press from showing the Board of Directors the fatal errors of the past and the wisest course for its future management. There should be no clique or political interest connected with the plans that are considered and adopted for the entertainment of the patrons. Those who know the inside of the matter should be allowed to speak for the people of the city and the State. The racing men of the country and the State in which this city is situated are a rapidly growing point. It is acknowledged by the best of the breed that the fair ground is a place of climatic and geographical advantage, can be made one of the very best racing grounds in the world. It is a place where the United States, but it cannot be brought to the front without a radical change in the way of conducting the business of the fair ground. Personal considerations are intended in this article, but it is not intended to attack any body's business to attend to the interests of the association. Every official connected with the fair ground should be allowed to attend to the interests of this important stockholders. They were not expected by the stockholders, but they had a right to demand that rust and rain would be kept away from their valuable property.

It has been plainly evident to those who know the direction in which the fair grounds have been drifting for years that the Jockey Club division if properly managed could be a means of saving it from absolute failure and ruin. The same management and lethargy prevailed there as in all other departments of the fair ground.

The lifting of the financial pressure upon a clear view of the errors of the past and the wisest course for its future management must be done to show good results. It must be a truly invested in popular attractions. The owners of the fair ground throughout the circuit must be assured of the fact that the fair ground is a place where the lifting of the financial pressure upon a clear view of the errors of the past and the wisest course for its future management must be done to show good results.

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# THE WAR OVER

## Mello Gives Up the Revolutionary Movement in Brazil.

### The Admiral and 2,000 of His Men Lay Down Their Arms in Uruguay.

#### INOLUNTARY END OF THE REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT PEIXOTO.

**Prospective Trouble Between Argentina and Portugal Growing Out of the War**—How Da Gama So Long Managed to Supply His Ships in Rio Harbor—Some Inside Facts of the Rebellion's History.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 14.—The revolution in the state of Rio de Janeiro has at an end. After being repulsed at Rio Grande City, the insurgent squadron, under Admiral de Mello, fled. Subsequently the defeated warships landed 2,000 of their men on the Uruguayan coast near the boundary of Brazil. These refugees were in dire distress. They had no clothing and nothing to eat. The Government of Uruguay has granted them protection, but ordered the squadron under Mello to leave Uruguayan waters forthwith. The refugees who escaped from Rio de Janeiro with Admiral da Gama on the Portuguese warships and then slipped away landed here to-day. The foreign office demands, if these refugees are taken by the Portuguese, the surrender of all Portuguese war vessels in Argentine waters. The situation threatens to bring about serious complications between the Republic of Argentina and the Portuguese Government.

Dispatches from The World and Post-Dispatch correspondents at Montevideo this afternoon, adding to the news stated above, contain the intelligence that Mello, with 8,000 of his men, has asked permission to surrender to the Uruguayan authorities; that this offer has been accepted, and Mello's men disarmed. This news of true indicates that the last gun in the Brazilian revolt has been fired, and the revolutionary movement has collapsed.

**MELLO'S SURRENDER CONFIRMED.**  
New York, April 14.—A representative of Flint & Co. said when shown the dispatch regarding Mello: "We have received a telegram which confirms that. The result will be peace and prosperity in Brazil. There was nothing in the way of prosperity save the uneasiness caused by the rebellion and interference with business and consequent loss in the southern part of the country. The probability is that the failure of an attempt at revolution by Da Gama will make republican government stronger than it could be if it had been successful. The country has come to feel that the Republic is going to remain."

**EVENTS OF THE REVOLT.**  
Mello inaugurated the rebellion in Brazil because of alleged dissatisfaction with the Peixoto Government. Peixoto was Vice-President of the Republic under President Fonseca, who was the first incumbent after the fall of the monarchy under Dom Pedro. Fonseca was forced to retire in favor of Peixoto. During Fonseca's tenure of office there were sporadic insurrections in Rio Grande do Sul, and other provinces and a general feeling of unrest. Mello claimed that Peixoto was even more arbitrary and unpopular than Fonseca, and as he had the navy with him he had no difficulty in inaugurating a rebellion. He besieged Rio de Janeiro in a quasi war, but did not succeed in winning any pronounced success. Subsequently Da Gama, who had command of the Government military posts at Forts de Villegagnon, Das Corbas and Eschadras, all of which are in the harbor within a mile of Rio, joined Mello's forces. Da Gama was then given charge of the rebel squadron and Mello began to make a more vigorous campaign on shore. Interest was aroused by the insurgent fleet running the gauntlet of the Government forts on either side of the opening of the bay and going to sea, and subsequently returning and re-entering the bay without serious damage under a heavy fire. Peixoto's loss of his fleet was a serious drawback, for while the Government forces on land were ordinarily able to cope with the land forces of the insurgents there was no way to prevent the insurgent fleet from bombarding the city. The only thing that prevented the rebel Admiral from vigorously bombarding Rio was the presence of a number of foreign war vessels in the harbor and the fear of possible complications.

On the opposite side of the bay is a little city called Niteroy, the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro. Upon this place the insurgents have vented their spite, and the place is now a mass of ruins. To offset the disadvantage of not having a fleet, President Peixoto sent agents to the United States and also to Europe and succeeded in getting together a very respectable fleet of improvised gunboats, and also several formidable torpedo boats. On the day of their arrival off Rio, Da Gama spiked his guns, left his ship and with his officers and part of his men took refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war. In the meantime Mello had left Rio harbor with the best ships of the rebel fleet, the Republic and Aquidaba. Since that date Mello has been cruising in southern waters and attempting to assist the movement in Rio Grande do Sul against the authority of Peixoto.

Where the money came from to maintain the revolt has been a matter of much wonder, but it has been definitely learned that many former Brazilians, members of the old monarchist party, now resident in Spain, and, for that matter, several other countries of Europe, who have considerable wealth at their disposal, have contributed to the support of the revolt. They were among the number who left Brazil with Dom Pedro when he was dethroned, and have refused to return and become citizens of the republic. The Count d'Eu, the son-in-law of Dom Pedro, is supposed to have been a liberal giver in the hopes that with Mello's success his son, now a Lieutenant in the Austrian Army, would be called to the throne. The Count d'Eu is a grandson of Louis Philippe, and among the old Bourbonnais who have contributed to the exchequer of Mello has been the Duke of Montpensier. These former Brazilians and scions of old French families have had long experience as political leaders, and it is after the insurrection of September, that the time was ripe for a united effort which would have for its object the restoration of the monarchy in Brazil. Antonio and Eduardo Prado, who were among the old leaders in Brazil, and who represent the imperialist party in Paris, have been among the most liberal contributors to the cause. They have immense financial backing, and they have

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## DA GAMA'S SHREWD TACTICS.

### How He Raised Money and Secured Supplies for Ships and Sailors.

#### Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29.—Now that the revolt has ended, a few inside facts may be of interest to Post-Dispatch readers. On arrival here the correspondent, three months ago, found the rebel strength and the importance of the revolt had been exaggerated, not only by newspaper correspondents, but by the insurgent leaders themselves. The only element. The headquarters of the revolution were in a small boat-shop in the Rua Ouvidor, kept by a certain Crashley, an Englishman of more or less indifferent reputation. Hence the brilliant manifestoes of Da Gama were disseminated from the dingy rooming intended to cripple the Government by weakening the public confidence in its strength were sent broadcast. Crashley's right lower was an old Padre named Vilas, who had been knighted by the Emperor and longed for the restoration of the Empire. Jones, the harbor man for the Lampert & Holt Steamship Co. through the old padre called the seamen through fear of assassination and other equally ridiculous stories. Jones was a more substantial part of the conspiracy. It was his duty to take the great amount of gold furnished Da Gama by the English and Portuguese through the lines of the flagship of the rebel Admiral. Jones had managed to make the Government believe in his loyalty, and so confident was the authorities that he was devoted to the Government cause that he was permitted to pass through the lines at any time unchallenged. He also carried the dispatches and mail to the rebel fleet, and did various errands for their ashore. The dispatches and letters he concealed in the hollow stick of his umbrella. Da Gama and De Mello stand in bad odor with the English and Portuguese to the present time. These good citizens feel that they have been cruelly duped. Da Gama played a clever game on the seamen, but which was really the Crashley crowd, to issue in return for the payment of gold, in any sum from one pound to 10, a credit which would entitle the holder to shares of stock equal in value to the sum of the money amount contributed. These shares were placed at £1. Thousands of English and Portuguese were deceived. At one time it was said that Da Gama had £200,000 in gold on board the Republic. With this he was able to purchase as many provisions as he wanted, and the case from 25 cents to as much coal as he wanted which was probably paid for at an exorbitant price the following month.

People unfamiliar with the way revolutions are fought in South America may wonder how it was possible for a man of Da Gama's rank to be so successful. He was able to purchase as many provisions as he wanted, and the case from 25 cents to as much coal as he wanted which was probably paid for at an exorbitant price the following month.

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mony in this case. The drum, but far as the report goes, it was called by the Sheriff. It is intended to take the army in a body to the city jail and feed them.

"The large fair game law number of the State has been passed more than 125 out of 130 votes. It is believed that the bill will pass in last night can be accounted for before."

"It is understood that those now under arrest will be released when their money is paid."

"The board of exporters and grain dealers at the various Gulf points from Mobile to Galveston have notified the Board of Trade of Wichita of their intention of filing a present petition and asking for participation in the Grate Congress which meets in this city next Tuesday. It is especially requested by them and the board here that the local grain dealers of Kansas be present."

Brigham, United States Attorney, City of St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17, 1896.  
Excessive order of court and similar violations deprive citizens of rights express small as possible and without probable loss.

(Signed) OLNEY, Attorney-General.

BOOKENDERS DELMATH — BOOKENDERS  
No. 18, at their last meeting elected Mr. Charles D. Bragg President of their association to be held at Albany, N. Y., Aug 6.



**BICYCLES DRAWN BY DOGS.**



in Central and southern Illinois many are not to be deluged to the union and there is no danger of a general strike in those portions of the State.

**Turning the Hose on the Army.**

BERNARDINO, Cal., April 14.—In re- sponse to a call from Colton for help, Sheriff H. Smith, with forty-eight deputies armed with revolvers went to Colton early this morning to meet the second Los Angeles regiment of volunteers. Upon arriving at Colton, they found the regiment of volunteers unemployed. After leaving this morning at about 9 o'clock last evening the army was sent to Colton and during the night the volunteers took possession of a southern Pacific train. The engineer sidetracked his train and refused to haul the men. Upon the arrival of Sheriff Smith's posse the army was ordered to get out of the cars, which com- menced to be fired upon by the army.

cross the line on their march out of the county.

During the day the streets of the city have been crowded with people from the surrounding country desirous to learn the latest news from the seat of war. Arrangements have been made with Gov. Marham whereby Company E of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y., will be sent to the front. The G. O. has been placed subject to the orders of Sheriff Smith, and to-night he ordered the company to go to Colton to guard the property and preserve the peace, in accordance therewith the militia went to Colton and upon their arrival at this place the sholmen brigade which had been on duty all day was relieved.

**Leavenworth's New Bridge Safe.**

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 14.—The river at this point is at a stand still to-night after a rise of nearly six feet in thirty-six hours. The east approach to the new bridge and railway track used by the Burlington and Rock Island, which have been in grave danger for two days are now thought to be safe and the trains are running uninterruptedly. Large forces of men have worked day and night strengthening weak places.

**Disgrist and Morphine.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—Carl A. Powell, a musician, was found dead from morphine poisoning.

In France the Dog Dogs Have Squandered the Money.

**Be Feasts of Burden.**

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The bicycle is about to conquer the world for it can be put to innumerable services. France it has come to stay. In many of our cities there all the doctors use them, and others the balliffs go about on them, as paper carriers, etc.

Of late dogs have been employed in France to pull bicycles. Dr. Madeuf gives an interesting account of his experiments in that direction. He says that he has a distance of six miles per day to make, of which the way out is a pleasant journey, while the home-coming day is the real trial of the day, not so pleasant. One of the doctor's clients had a dog with which he tried to pull a bicycle from his stable to his house, a distance of a little way. The doctor asked him to train two dogs for him to draw such a vehicle. The first he hitched together, and then tandem fashion. At that time, Dr. Madeuf knew nothing about the thing, and when he contemplated the thing he was not sure whether he would be able to maintain his balance on wheels while he pulled the pulling. But to his great surprise on the very first day on which he proposed to go out on his bicycle, he found no trouble whatever in both managing the dogs and the wheel. After a few days' experience he has been able to ride his bicycle for the same route for 30 minutes without any fatigue either to the dog or himself. He says that the bicycle is fast becoming the thing in France, and Dr. Madeuf says that it is much easier for a man to pull a bicycle in this way than by trying alone. One wheelman makes a route of twenty miles in a day. Other dogs pull a wheel in three, and dogs are hitched to two, three, and even around two, while four are driven in tandem. An amateur triathlete has trained his dog to be driven by the side of a wheel and in turning the wheel he can sit beside him on level ground, or on a descent.

[illegible]



TO HELP THE POOR.

The Novel Pawnbrokerage Scheme Set on Foot in New York.

BY IT THE REDDY CAN GET MONEY AT VERY LOW RATES.

Only One Per Cent Per Month Is to Be Charged—A Unique Charity Which Will Be of Broad Application—An Example for Other Cities of This Country.

New York, April 14.—Cornelius Vanderbilt & Co., pawnbrokers, will open an office for business in the Charity Building during the latter part of the week, under the name of the Provident Loan Society of New York, and only one per cent will be charged on the money loaned.

The purpose of the organization as outlined in its charter is to loan money at interest on the pledge of or mortgage of personal property to persons who may be in need of aid. The incorporators are also allowed to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding the lawful rate.

To carry on business a cash capital of \$100,000 will be provided at first. The stock will be sold to any of the incorporators. All amounts paid in will be in the form of subscriptions and 6 per cent per year will be allowed in return. Any sum accruing as profit will be converted into a reserve fund to be loaned on the same terms as the other money.

Greer, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, is the prime mover in the plan. The Post-Dispatch correspondent has said:

"I have given the subject careful consideration for a long time, and believe it is the duty of every citizen to do his best for the poor. At first we shall open but one place of business, and if that succeeds as we expect branches will be established all over the city. It will be necessary, of course, to go slow for a time, and a great deal must be left to the good sense of the people whom we will select at our meeting Friday. What we want is a man of wide experience who will be able to pass on the value of all kinds of property, and who will be able to offer to us as pledges. We will loan amounts to \$100, and as our rate of interest will be 1 per cent per month, we will be able to do great good."

"Last winter I determined to start a loan office to help the poor, and after talking to a number of my friends, I decided to start a loan office. It worked so well that the loan society followed. The latter is already attracting attention, and it is expected that it will be of great benefit to the poor of the city. It is not yet 15 years old. He is not yet 15 years old."

Diamond Thieves Confess. DENVER, Colo., April 14.—James Jordan, alias Harry Jordan, in the city jail awaiting the arrival of California officers to take him to Sacramento to answer with Horace Black and William Edward for stealing \$7,000 worth of diamonds from the Westcott jewelry store in Sacramento in January, 1893. Black and Edward have confessed. An effort will be made to secure Jordan's release on the ground that he is a Jew and was recently tried here for the murder of Cliff Sparks, but acquitted.

"Political Killings." PARIS, Tex., April 14.—The trials in what are known as the Chocoma trials, which are the political killings, come up at Wilburton, 1. The first trial is that of the Governor, who is charged with the killing of the Governor. The second trial is that of the Governor, who is charged with the killing of the Governor. The third trial is that of the Governor, who is charged with the killing of the Governor.

John Loughran Acquitted. JOHN SPRING, Ark., April 14.—Ex-Mayor John Loughran was acquitted this afternoon after a trial of two days. He was charged with the murder of a man named John Loughran. The jury found him not guilty.

Horrible and Mysterious Crime Which Baffles the Berlin Police. BERLIN, April 14.—The city of Berlin, the police authorities of the neighborhood and throughout the Empire, are in the throes of excitement over a terrible crime which has been committed near the Brunswick colony on the outskirts of the city.

The dead body of a young and beautiful sister of Mercy was found near the road leading to the Grunewald forest district to-day, partly concealed by a bush and a grave wound in her throat showed how she had met her death.

Her murder had been committed evidently after the commission of an assault. The ground about where the corpse was found showed that the victim had been struggling for her honor and her life. Beyond the footprints of a man there was nothing to give a clue to the identity of the murderer.

A few hours after the murder of the sister of Mercy, a young peasant girl, who was passing near the Grunewald forest, was set upon by a man, who tried to assault her and tried to take her money. She was rescued by a man named John Loughran.

A Murderer Shot. GALLATIN, Tenn., April 14.—At 7 o'clock last night on one of the public thoroughfares a foul murder was committed.

There was only one witness to the deed and the facts are substantially as follows: Col. See, a domestic at the Howard Female College, was returning home from work accompanied by Lou Lyons. As they were approaching the corner of the street and Myrtle streets, they were followed by a man on the opposite side of the street.

A Dangerous Dynamite Cap. LEONARD, Mo., April 14.—Kyle, the 13-year-old son of Edward Rooney of this place, while playing with other boys to-day, found some dynamite caps and attempted to pick the contents out of one with a nail. An explosion followed, tearing off the hand and some of his fingers from the left hand, which made the amputation of the entire hand necessary.

STEWARDS CHOSEN.

St. Louis Jockey Club Members Select a Governing Board.

PRESIDENT CLARK SAYS THE RACING PROGRAMME WILL SOON BE OUT.

Additional Stable Room Demanded for the In-Coming Horses—Vida Captured the East Side Mile Event—Memphis, Brown and San Francisco Results—The Robby Defeat Sioux City Again.

About seventy-five members answered the call for a meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club at the Fair Grounds club house yesterday afternoon. Although Charles Clark, the newly-elected executive of the Fair association which controls the club, was on hand, Vice-President Charles C. Mann presided.

Clark said that the racing programme will soon be out. He said that the club had decided to have a meeting of the directors of the Fair Association. He said that the club had decided to have a meeting of the directors of the Fair Association.

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STEWARDS CHOSEN.

St. Louis Jockey Club Members Select a Governing Board.

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Additional Stable Room Demanded for the In-Coming Horses—Vida Captured the East Side Mile Event—Memphis, Brown and San Francisco Results—The Robby Defeat Sioux City Again.

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FILED & ALL'S SPECIAL SALE

"'Tis better to be right than to be President."—[Horace Greeley.]

SILLY SAMMY DOBSON, HAI HAI HAI!

Is still buying Clothing elsewhere, and some people never do acquire any sense until after they are forty. We are reaching out and are after your trade this spring. We want every reader of this paper to come and see our Gigantic Stock of Clothing, complete in every detail. Spend the new all over the city and country. There is nothing in the Clothing Line that we cannot show you. We've made great preparations and the assortment is such that it beggars description.

Our is one of the few houses where you can trade with safety. Call and we will make you feel at home. We don't urge you to buy unless you are perfectly satisfied, and don't have to bribe you with gewgaws to make you buy. OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT, and it is better to be right than to be President.

We will begin the week with special attractions and all are welcome. People living in the country can order by mail the following goods (of which we have all sizes): Best made and cheap P. O. order—otherwise no attention is paid. Trade in faith! Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send us a trial order!

1,800 GENUINE ALL-WOOL SACK AND TROCK SUITS made up in the very latest styles, serge-lined, stylish cut, all sizes, in black and blue checked, flannel, tweed, serge, herringbone, worsted and cassimere in endless variety. Must be seen to be appreciated. They are sold at \$15.00, they are sold at \$15.00, they are sold at \$15.00. While they last. SPECIAL PRICE.

1,800 TAILOR-MADE SACK AND TROCK SUITS equal to any merchant tailor's make; fine, stylish dress suits out of Scotch chevrons, herringbone, cost you in any tailorhouse \$25.00. We guarantee to save you \$5.00. Well worth \$20.00. Our special price. \$12.00.

8,000 PAIRS OF MEN'S PANTS made of the finest all-wool cloth, serge-lined with linen thread, buttons can't be seen, they are sold at \$1.50, they are sold at \$1.50, they are sold at \$1.50. While they last. SPECIAL PRICE.

800 100% SUITS, sizes 34 to 42, with all small men; each and every suit is WARRANTED ALL-WOOL or we will forfeit \$5.00, stylish and well-made, on the same plan as our Men's Suits. Light and dark colors in Scotch goods. They are sold at \$5.00, they are sold at \$5.00, they are sold at \$5.00. While they last. SPECIAL PRICE.

150 BLACK AND BROWN STIFF HATS made of beaver fur; all the latest styles, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. They are sold at \$1.50, they are sold at \$1.50, they are sold at \$1.50. While they last. SPECIAL PRICE.

800 FRENCH PLAIN VESTS; they look elegant with any kind of coat. They are sold at \$1.00, they are sold at \$1.00, they are sold at \$1.00. While they last. SPECIAL PRICE.

150 BLACK SATIN VESTS in broadest patterns; they cost to make \$2.00. They are sold at \$1.00, they are sold at \$1.00, they are sold at \$1.00. While they last. SPECIAL PRICE.

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## HAWAII FOLK LORE

LEGENDARY ROMANCES OF DUSKY LOV-  
ERS AND DESSERTED GROOMS

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Very few have read of the legends, and folklore of Hawaii, yet that picturesque group of islands, which has been of so much interest to this country during the past year, has given birth to a collection of myths and pre-historic stories that rival in interest those of the Iliad and Odyssey. Like all legends, those of Hawaii are founded, more or less, on miracles, and treat generally of personages that are royal and endowed with supernatural powers. To the majority of our people, however, know little of these fabulous fancies, would know much less were it not for the late King Kalakaua. He was a true Hawaiian at heart, and being well acquainted with the ancient legends of his country, compiled a book concerning the fables and myths of Hawaii.

This volume contains several unique mythological stories, the most interesting of which, "Kolea, the Sister of Maui," "The Cannibals of Halemann" and "Hina, the Helen of Hawaii," are given here in substance.

Kolea was the sister of Kawaio, King of Maui. A beautiful girl, she was pined by her other an admirer by the most noble of his court. She scorned all suitors for herman d, however, preferring to gambol in the surf than to frolic with any of her lovers.

When her brother was asked to enter to her when she adulations of the courtiers, and when her brother mentioned marriage to her she laughingly answered that the sea was the only lover she would embrace.

LO-LAIE WANTED A WIFE.

But even then a suitor was in search of her. His name was Lo-Laiie, and his brother, Pitilane, was sovereign of the island of Oahu. Lo-Laiie was the Prince, Lo-Laiie had reached the age of 35 without marrying. Pitilane had no children, and so was exceed

A black and white illustration of a man in a small, round boat on a body of water. The man is shown from the waist up, wearing a dark, textured garment. He is holding a large, light-colored object, possibly a fish or a piece of wood, with both hands. The water is depicted with simple, wavy lines around the boat.

*The Surfboat.*

ingly anxious that Lo-Lale take unto himself a wife, that the royal line might be perpetuated. Ambassadors of high rank were accordingly sent to the neighborhood in search of a Princess that would make Lo-Lale a suitable wife. Among these was Lo-Lale's cousin, Kalamaka. Before leaving Oahu he pledged himself to bring back a young and beautiful bride and so certain was he of his ability that he had promised in the event of Lo-Lale not being satisfied with her that he would marry the girl himself. So Oahu's Ambassador set out in his canoe and all went well until it touched at Hanaleipuu. There it chanced that Kalamaka's not-so-pretty but beautiful attendants swimming among the breakers and he gallantly rose to the surface. The beautiful maiden being a seat in his canoe and ride the rose

With it to the ocean. Kalia accepted and the two swam out to sea. Kalia was a strong swimmer and required great skill and, urged by the applause of those on the Kalamakua, she repeated the performance. She held her breath a second time the feat was accomplished. Then it was Kalia's third turn. She swam out until she reached the breakers, a small stream struck her and she was forced to turn and swim out on the broad ocean. Then Kalia would have leaped into the sea, had not Kalamakua held her back. She swam out until she was down beside him in the boat. When he noticed how surprisingly lovely she was he learned that she was King Kawao's sister he resolved to win her for his cousin, Lo-Lale. He was to be married to a girl of the same name, but he would not let her go. He came far out to sea. Night came and farther and farther out they were borne, Days passed and they were still out there. At Kaio Point, on the western side of Oahu, was sighted. On the trip Kalamakua had said that he was to marry Lo-Lale's bride, but she would not consent.

SHE LOVED LO-LALE.

When they landed, however, and they met face to face she consented and they were

With a lot to the beach, Kela accepted and the two swimmers swam to the beach. Kela was required great skill and, urged by the crowd, he swam back to the boat. Kela offered to repeat the performance. Kela held her seat and a second time the feat was accomplished. Kela was tired after the third time, but alas! before he reached the breakers a squall struck the boat and Kela was blown far out on the broad ocean. Then Kela would have been lost, but Kela was restrained her and induced her to crouch down beside him in the boat. When he was able to get up, Kela was so exhausted and became deeply interested, but when he learned that she was King Kawao's sister he was so surprised that he could not speak. But meanwhile the storm had swung their canoe far out to sea. Night came and farther out the boat was tossed about and Kela passed without sight of land, but finally Kela was rescued by a boat from the beach was sighted. On the trip Kalamakua had asked Kela to be Lo-Lale's bride, but she would not consent to do so.

SEE LOVED LO-LALE.

When they landed, however, and they me face to face she consented and they were married. To show his grating Lo-Lale suffered to divide his kingdom with Kela, but when they were married Kela was so at heart, for he had learned to love Kela and had cherished a hope that she might be his bride. But when he learned that she was, his heart was filled with bitter grief. He got Kawao to sanction the alliance and Kela was married to Lo-Lale. Kela was sister to Lo-Lale and Kela. Kela had three

STONE BATTLE-AXES

WOODEN KNIFE

WOODEN KNIFE

WOODEN KNIFE

STONE BATTLE-AXES

WARRIOR SPEAR

WARRIOR DARTS

WARRIOR KNIFE

WARRIOR CLUB

Implement of War.

makua made his seaside home. She met him occasionally and rode with him over the waves and then only did she feel truly happy. Finally she told Lo-lale that

When I was in search of a wife for Lotu, I saw a woman brought or she to him, I rejected to her myself. You have objected to him. Is it not so? He will remain at Ewa," was Kelen's answer.

So Kelen and Kalamakua became man and wife and were blessed with a daughter, who inherited all her mother's famous beauty.

CANNIBAL ISLANDERS.

Centuries ago Kalo Aikanaka, better known as Kokos, landed at Kani with two hundred followers. Being strangers they were hospitable to the natives. Kokos was an immense man, with a kindly face, and was tattooed from head to foot. His lieutenant, Lotu, was a man of a different type. He was a cannibal, and of prodigious strength. Lotu, though married, had no children. His wife said that he took his babes from their mothers and strangled them. Kokos, however, had a son, and he was a fine, healthy, loved and whom he dressed in fine raiment, with beaded necklaces and anklets of coral. The natives, however, were of the order, who worshipped their own gods and allowed their women to eat coconuts, bananas, etc., and sent them to the

Now he had wearied of court life and returned to his native place. Kalamakua broke his heart for the suspected infidelity of Kalamakua; he consented to a divorce and banishment. Kalamakua went away to Kiwaia's court she touched at Ewa and greeted her and said: "There Kalamakua, I am here."

Then they went in search of a wife for Lotu. Lotu's brother, Kala, brought a woman from Kalahele. Kalamakua said to her, "Woman! brought or better to him, I would take her. I would like to see him. Is this Kalamakua better to your liking?"

"I will remain at Ewa," said Kala. Kalamakua was angry.

So Kala and Kalamakua became man and wife. Kalamakua had a daughter, Kalamakua, whose name was Kalamakua, a beautiful girl, who inherited her mother's beautiful beauty.

THE KALAHANDS.

Centuries ago Kalo Aikamaka, better known as Kokoa, landed at Kana'i with two or three hundred followers. Being strangers they were hospitably received. Their chief, Kalamakua, was an immense man, with a rather heavily face. His lieutenant, Lotu, was a man of medium height, with a most forbidding countenance. Lotu, though a most formidable warrior, was a very kind and loving father to his children, and tradition said that he often carried them in his arms. Kalamakua, however, strangled them. Kalamakua, however, had a daughter, Kala, whom he dearly loved and who was a beautiful girl, with long, wavy hair, with beaded necklaces and anklets of coral, and with a crown of coral. Kalamakua, who worshipped their own gods, ordered his women to act according to the customs of the Kalahele. This was a violation of the most sacred customs of the Kana'i people. Kalamakua, therefore, ordered them to cease their barbarous practices and for a while they stopped, but Kalamakua was not satisfied with this.

indiscriminate eating and the king decided to adopt extreme measures.

CONQUERED BY LOVE.

So he visited Kokoa's tent for the purpose of informing him of his intentions, but at the sight of Kokoa's beautiful daughter Pania his fiery resolutions vanished. He loved her at first sight, and as she returned his affection none were surprised to see her go back with him in a palanquin to his home.

And their happiness was increased by the


So he visited Kokoa's tent for the purpose of informing him of his intentions, but at the sight of Kokoa's beautiful daughter Paula he lost his self-control and forgot his purpose. His fiery resolutions vanished. He loved her at first sight, and as she returned his affection none was so surprised to see her go away with him in a few days as his bride. And their happiness was complete for

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## POODLES' PRANKS.

THEY LEARN READILY, AND YOU CAN  
TEACH THEM MANY TRICKS.

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Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Poodles are the trick specialists of the canine world. They learn quickly, up to a certain point being as intelligent as an average child of 8 or 10 years, and display a genuine pleasure in showing off their accomplishments. It is this cheerful spirit which has made the poodle the favorite stage dog, for its evident desire to play the parts well always finds favor with the audience. Many a pleasure loafer and dissipated circus clown has been kept in the good graces of the public by its hard-working poodle.

It is interesting to teach a poodle tricks.

kindness will do the rest. Many dogs are clear signs of the animal's patience and kindness will do the rest. Many dogs are certain things of their own accord, such as barking hands or sitting up. In training them, seize on such actions and teach the dog to repeat them at will.

It is easy to teach a poodle to respond quickly to a certain name. But where several are kept it is much harder. By dividing the dog into small numbers, calling each one in turn round the place, you can insist that the dogs shall come in the order called or go hungry, the knowledge may be taught.

As soon as the dog knows "where he is at" when his name is called, the simple trick of coming to him is easily learned. When many dogs do so naturally. To teach it, call the dog by name, and if he does not continue to do this until the dog will give his paw freely at the request, practice with one paw first, then both. As soon as the dog reads readily, teach him to give the other paw as well.

Or, as a change, the words "hands" and "paws" may be used. If the dog gives the wrong paw, repeat your command until he changes it, then fondle him as a reward.

Next teach the poodle to stand erect. Hold the lead in your right hand and the food in your left. When the poodle is ready to rise upon his hind feet he will naturally rise upon his hind feet to get it, saying as you do so, "Up!" as he rises. Give him the food in your left hand a few seconds before giving the food as a reward. Then repeat the exercise several times, but do not end by merely holding out the hand and saying "Up!"

Tricks must be given frequently, but they must not be tediously prolonged at first. When the poodle has learned to stand erect, and, therefore, any attempt to resume his natural position must be checked by a slight tap under the chin.

Learning to stand well is very important, and is the basis for all movement in a group of entertaining tricks.

Walking is taught next. This is done by holding the food in your left hand and the lead in your right. When the poodle has learned to stand erect, "Dance!" and move him forward. He will naturally learn the rotary movement on his hind legs, or primitive walk, which is the first step in the dance. When a piece of meat is attached to a long switch, which is held in the right hand, the poodle will follow the lead, as he follows you when he is erect, is the figure you wish him to take.

As soon as the poodle does this well, feed him. Then repeat the exercise several times, but do not end by merely holding out the switch without meat being attached. In the end, the poodle will learn to follow the lead for this faith, and the trick is accomplished.


to teach the dog to leap, extend a pole and when the dog has jumped, the owner is stepping over. Coax the poodle with a lot of biscuit as close as possible to the line of the jump. When the dog has jumped, pat his ears and his hind legs beyond the barrier, crying "good" and "well done." Repeat the exercise after a few repetitions will leap over at motion of the hand and the command. The dog's head should be kept on the ground. Afterwards a hoop held in the hand may be used.

These few tricks required the poodle is ready to be a house pet or to go on and perform. The poodle can be taught many things, has learned will serve as a basis for counting on the fingers.

Poodles are clever house dogs and very cleanly. They look very chic, too, when they are dressed in their smartest clothes. Their coats must be done monthly. Dog barbers are called on to trim the poodle's hair. The poodle is known for his wistful, melancholic, tipped and soaked mustachios; the neck and shoulders are left white, but all the rest of the dog is black. The ears are black as the tips and "collars and cuffs" on the legs. The black is the best color for a French or a poodle, but brown is nearly as good. The

# THE HOMES

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**E ST.**  
Saturdays Until 9.30 P. M.

coats worn by women this season. The Russian poodles have a corded coat. Poodles are now from \$25 for an ordinary puppy to about \$300.

**Social Chat.**

Mrs. Chas. Heronell and little daughter, Miriam, have returned home, after a visit to her mother on West 66th Street.

Miss Julia G. Wausonier is spending a few days this at Mrs. Sol. Goldstein of 1616 Crompton avenue.

Mrs. M. S. Rosenberg, accompanied by her brother, Dr. S. Rosenberg, returned from a two weeks' tour of scouting expedition through California, Old Idaho, Colorado and the Territories, has returned and will, as usual be at home, 2943 Pine street, to receive the first and third Thursday of each month.

**Knives and Knaps.**

Last night James Daly of East St. Louis and coat Winchester, a negro, fought over a name of craps at Twelfth and Linden streets, and Winchester drew a knife and cut Daly slightly in the left side.

**Hibbert Dead.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—William Hibbert, one of Makinaka's six Hundred, died shortly after midnight.

**For to Admire.**

The Indian Ocean sits 'an' smile,  
So soft, so bright, an' shines so fine;  
There ain't a wave, war for miles an' miles,  
Kissin' the eagle's wing, an' the sun's  
There ship's a swep, the pay is done  
The heave's a' singin' an' the waves a' play;  
An' best sign's the sailin' 'en  
The Lancer sings, "Him decky hail!"

**For to admire an' for to see**

For to be 'tis this 'ere world so wide;  
It never done no good to me,  
But I say I drop it in the sea,  
I see the Sergeants pitching quinine,  
I 'ear the women laugh an' 'laik,  
I say I drop it in the sea,  
The Officers and ladies walk;  
I thinkin' about the 'ere war,  
An' 'lukes an' 'lukes across the sea,  
Till spite of sail the crowded sail,  
There's no no no no no no no no.

**The things that was which I 'ave seen,**

In barrick, camp an' 'asien, too,  
I've seen the 'ere war, an' the things  
An' sometimes wonder if they 'ere true

But all the same now they are o'er,  
There must be better o' plears seek,  
An' if it wail I'll see some more.  
Oh, I've come upon the books,  
An' often look'd at 'em with my eyes  
An' stood beside an' wathin' myself  
An' wain I had a better chance.  
I paid my price for sartin' out,  
Or for never knowin' what I paid,  
But sat in Clink without my boots,  
Admiring 'er the wot's made me mad.  
  
Be' said a slood upon the beam,  
An' 'umpted above the sea appears!  
On adan, his head an' neck  
That no one 's'it for years and years.  
I passed by the wot's made me mad,  
An' I've got me the read I came.  
A time-expired slood upon the beam,  
An' the said 'er the wot's made me mad.  
  
My girl she said: "Oh, stay with me!"  
My mother 's'aid me 'er breast,  
An' I've never wathin' myself  
"Tyer must 'ere gone with all the rest."  
An' I've got me the read I came,  
An' I've got me the read I came.  
An' I've got me the read I came,  
An' I've got me the read I came.  
  
But s'at I sing my evenin' song,  
For to admire an' for to see,  
For to be s'at the world wide,  
An' I've got me the read I came,  
But can't I drop it in the sea.  
  
RICHARD KIPPLER.

advanced rapidly.  
 "How about this new French teacher as she takes you along as rapidly as the mermaid?"  
 Little Girl: "Goodness, yes; she skips five six pages every day."  
 "Decidedly Useful."  
 from the Chicago Inter-Ocean.  
 "I hope my last book found favor in your eyes, Miss Loveshorn!"  
 "Arahams: "It certainly did. You were just the right width for the pa-sh-sh!"  
 Not Posted on the National Game.  
 from Truth.  
 Mrs. Olden: "What's the matter, dear?"  
 Mrs. Newsome (weeping): "Oh, I'm afraid Harry's unfaithful to me. I overheard him tell some cad about some game they play at the club the other night, and Harry & he held a couple of inches and a set of cards. I'm understood, and—"  
 Mrs. Olden: "What?"



## THE DELICATESSEN CAFE

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
CITY NEWS.

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Q19, 10c; Q20, 12c; Q21, 15c; Q22, 18c; Q23, 20c; Q24, 22c; Q25, 25c; Q26, 28c; Q27, 30c; Q28, 32c; Q29, 35c; Q30, 38c; Q31, 40c; Q32, 42c; Q33, 45c; Q34, 48c; Q35, 50c; Q36, 52c; Q37, 55c; Q38, 58c; Q39, 60c; Q40, 62c; Q41, 65c; Q42, 68c; Q43, 70c; Q44, 72c; Q45, 75c; Q46, 78c; Q47, 80c; Q48, 82c; Q49, 85c; Q50, 88c; Q51, 90c; Q52, 92c; Q53, 95c; Q54, 98c; Q55, 1.00; Q56, 1.02; Q57, 1.05; Q58, 1.08; Q59, 1.10; Q60, 1.12; Q61, 1.15; Q62, 1.18; Q63, 1.20; Q64, 1.22; Q65, 1.25; Q66, 1.28; Q67, 1.30; Q68, 1.32; Q69, 1.35; Q70, 1.38; Q71, 1.40; Q72, 1.42; Q73, 1.45; Q74, 1.48; Q75, 1.50; Q76, 1.52; Q77, 1.55; Q78, 1.58; Q79, 1.60; Q80, 1.62; Q81, 1.65; Q82, 1.68; Q83, 1.70; Q84, 1.72; Q85, 1.75; Q86, 1.78; Q87, 1.80; Q88, 1.82; Q89, 1.85; Q90, 1.88; Q91, 1.90; Q92, 1.92; Q93, 1.95; Q94, 1.98; Q95, 2.00; Q96, 2.02; Q97, 2.05; Q98, 2.08; Q99, 2.10; Q100, 2.12; Q101, 2.15; Q102, 2.18; Q103, 2.20; Q104, 2.22; Q105, 2.25; Q106, 2.28; Q107, 2.30; Q108, 2.32; Q109, 2.35; Q110, 2.38; Q111, 2.40; Q112, 2.42; Q113, 2.45; Q114, 2.48; Q115, 2.50; Q116, 2.52; Q117, 2.55; Q118, 2.58; Q119, 2.60; Q120, 2.62; Q121, 2.65; Q122, 2.68; Q123, 2.70; Q124, 2.72; Q125, 2.75; Q126, 2.78; Q127, 2.80; Q128, 2.82; Q129, 2.85; Q130, 2.88; Q131, 2.90; Q132, 2.92; Q133, 2.95; Q134, 2.98; Q135, 3.00; Q136, 3.02; Q137, 3.05; Q138, 3.08; Q139, 3.10; Q140, 3.12; Q141, 3.15; Q142, 3.18; Q143, 3.20; Q144, 3.22; Q145, 3.25; Q146, 3.28; Q147, 3.30; Q148, 3.32; Q149, 3.35; Q150, 3.38; Q151, 3.40; Q152, 3.42; Q153, 3.45; Q154, 3.48; Q155, 3.50; Q156, 3.52; Q157, 3.55; Q158, 3.58; Q159, 3.60; Q160, 3.62; Q161, 3.65; Q162, 3.68; Q163, 3.70; Q164, 3.72; Q165, 3.75; Q166, 3.78; Q167, 3.80; Q168, 3.82; Q169, 3.85; Q170, 3.88; Q171, 3.90; Q172, 3.92; Q173, 3.95; Q174, 3.98; Q175, 4.00; Q176, 4.02; Q177, 4.05; Q178, 4.08; Q179, 4.10; Q180, 4.12; Q181, 4.15; Q182, 4.18; Q183, 4.20; Q184, 4.22; Q185, 4.25; Q186, 4.28; Q187, 4.30; Q188, 4.32; Q189, 4.35; Q190, 4.38; Q191, 4.40; Q192, 4.42; Q193, 4.45; Q194, 4.48; Q195, 4.50; Q196, 4.52; 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Q785, 1.25; Q786, 1.28; Q787, 1.30; Q788, 1.32; Q789, 1.35; Q790, 1.38; Q791, 1.40; Q792, 1.42; Q793, 1.45; Q794, 1.48; Q795, 1.50; Q796, 1.52; Q797, 1.55; Q798, 1.58; Q799, 1.60; Q800, 1.62; Q801, 1.65; Q802, 1.68; Q803, 1.70; Q804, 1.72; Q805, 1.75; Q806, 1.78; Q807, 1.80; Q808, 1.82; Q809, 1.85; Q810, 1.88; Q811, 1.90; Q812, 1.92; Q813, 1.95; Q814, 1.98; Q815, 2.00; Q816, 2.02; Q817, 2.05; Q818, 2.08; Q819, 2.10; Q820, 2.12; Q821, 2.15; Q822, 2.18; Q823, 2.20; Q824, 2.22; Q825, 2.25; Q826, 2.28; Q827, 2.30; Q828, 2.32; Q829, 2.35; Q830, 2.38; Q831, 2.40; Q832, 2.42; Q833, 2.45; Q834, 2.48; Q835, 2.50; Q836, 2.52; Q837, 2.55; Q838, 2.58; Q839, 2.60; Q840, 2.62; Q841, 2.65; Q842, 2.68; Q843, 2.70; Q844, 2.72; Q845, 2.75; Q846, 2.78; Q847, 2.80; Q848, 2.82; Q849, 2.85; Q850, 2.88; Q851, 2.90; Q852, 2.92; Q853, 2.95; Q854, 2.98; Q855, 3.00; Q856, 3.02; Q857, 3.05; Q858, 3.08; Q859, 3.10; Q860, 3.12; Q861, 3.15; Q862, 3.18; Q863, 3.20; Q864, 3.22; Q865, 3.25; Q866, 3.28; Q867, 3.30; Q868, 3.32; 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Q1034, 7.48; Q1035, 7.50; Q1036, 7.52; Q1037, 7.55; Q1038, 7.58; Q1039, 7.60; Q1040, 7.62; Q1041, 7.65; Q1042, 7.68; Q1043, 7.70; Q1044, 7.72; Q1045, 7.75; Q1046, 7.78; Q1047, 7.80; Q1048, 7.82; Q1049, 7.85; Q1050, 7.88; Q1051, 7.90; Q1052, 7.92; Q1053, 7.95; Q1054, 7.98; Q1055, 8.00; Q1056, 8.02; Q1057, 8.05; Q1058, 8.08; Q1059, 8.10; Q1060, 8.12; Q1061, 8.15; Q1062, 8.18; Q1063, 8.20; Q1064, 8.22; Q1065, 8.25; Q1066, 8.28; Q1067, 8.30; Q1068, 8.32; Q1069, 8.35; Q1070, 8.38; Q1071, 8.40; Q1072, 8.42; Q1073, 8.45; Q1074, 8.48; Q1075, 8.50; Q1076, 8.52; Q1077, 8.55; Q1078, 8.58; Q1079, 8.60; Q1080, 8.62; Q1081, 8.65; Q1082, 8.68; Q1083, 8.70; Q1084, 8.72; Q1085, 8.75; Q1086, 8.78; Q1087, 8.80; Q1088, 8.82; Q1089, 8.85; Q1090, 8.88; Q1091, 8.90; Q1092, 8.92; Q1093, 8.95; Q1094, 8.98; Q1095, 9.00; Q1096, 9.02; Q1097, 9.05; Q1098, 9.08; Q1099, 9.10; Q1100, 9.12; Q1101, 9.15; Q1102, 9.18; Q1103, 9.20; Q1104, 9.22; Q1105, 9.25; Q1106,











17116 East 1700. 41. 1800.



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Warner and Ernest Heiblinger started this at the Dameron Club house on King's Lake. Out of the dock shooting of Ernest's Lake, the snipe are coming in and W. H. Heiblinger to prove it. He left last Friday for the cutting.

W. H. Hart and Fred H. Sample spent two days on the lake and brought home a splendid mallard, spring tail, snipe and plover.

See the Theater Gossip Column in today's SUNDAY POST-RESEARCH. Tomorrow

[illegible]



**JOHN T. FIELD & CO.,**  
817 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Telephone 3917.















## DOOMS

**FOR RENT.**

**2815** RUSSELL AV.—Large sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good boarding-house near

**2819** OLIVE ST.—Furnished second-story front room for one or two gentlemen.

**2822** MORGAN ST.—Neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping allowed.

**2826** ADAMS ST.—Situated for two families, 2 rooms on floor, stable if desired; rent cheap.

**2837** FRANKLIN AV.—Furnished front or back room for gentlemen, or light housekeeping.

2901 OLIVE ST.—Have a nicely fur

2901 front room, 2d-story; good neighborhood,  
very convenient; \$12 month; entrance on Kwing st.

2905 BACON ST.—2d-story front room.

2908 N. 2d ST.—A fur. parlor, dining-room  
and kitchen for light housekeeping.

2910 EASTON AV.—2 unfurnished 2d-story  
front; rent reasonable.

2929 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story  
room.

2937 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished front  
parlor; private family; southern exposure.

2945 SHERIDAN AV.—A suite of two or four  
rooms; nicely furnished front rooms complete for  
housekeeping; bath and all conveniences.

**3008** OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished  
Parlor; private family all

home comforts.

**3008** NORTH MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished bath; convenient to all lines of cars; comfortable for one; will be at home.

**3009** EASTON AV.—Two unfurnished rooms and bath; convenient to all lines of cars; southern exposure, moderate rent.

**3020** OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, \$5 per month; bath; convenient to all lines of cars.

**3020** OLIVE ST.—Fins furnished room for two; board if desired.

**3036** THOMAS ST.—Two unfur. rooms, 26 floor; convenient to all lines of cars; housekeeping.

**3105** OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished room.

**3111** N. GRAND AV.—A front parlor and sitting-room for 3 or 4 guests; convenient to all lines with bath, gas, hot and cold water.

**3115** AV.—Furnished rooms; southern and eastern exposures; hot and cold bath.

**3116** LUCAS AV.—Furnished rooms, southern exposure; hot and cold bath.

**3119** SHERIDAN ST.—Furnished room, as furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

**3208** A LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room for one; bath; convenient to all lines of cars.

**3309** FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished room—story front; gas and bath; private family.

**3310** BELLE AV.—A fine furnished 2-story front room for 2 gentlemen or a couple, in a private family.

**3311** MARKET ST.—2 rooms and kitchen, with water; good repair; \$7.

**3344** FINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with bath; \$24 per month.

**3349** OLIVE ST.—One comfortably furnished room to nice gent., Christians preferred.

**3507** OLIVE ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms.

**3509** PAGE AV.—Newly nicely furnished room; one of two gent.; all conveniences; reasonable.

**3511** CHRISTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished room; one of two gent.; private family; suitable for two gentlemen.

**3575** E. BROADWAY.—3 nice rooms, 1st floor; rent \$10; bath; private family.

**3700** WINDSOR PL.—Three nice rooms, 1st floor; water in kitchen. \$25.

**3703** COTE BRILLIANT AV.—3 nice furnished rooms, \$6 per month, with use of bath.

**3723** CAROL ST.—3 nice rooms, 1st and 2d floor, \$5 and 50.

**3739** FINNEY AV.—Second story front room, nicely furnished; private family; reasonable; guests preferred.

5919 1st and 2d story; no children; payable.

**9361 FAIRFAX A.**—3 rooms and bath room 2 story; rent reasonable.

**4235 24th St.**—2 rooms and bath, 2 rooms and stable, \$30 monthly, stable, \$15.

**4345 HUNT A.**—Nearly fur. trans. rooms and bath, \$33 per month.

**4539 EVANS A.**—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

**FOR RENT.**—Rooms to suit transient. Add. O 155, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—4 lovely rooms on Finnet av. with bath, \$15.00.

**FOR RENT.**—Nicerly furnished room to a quiet couple; rent reasonable. Add. T 163, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—Two rooms and kitchen, 24 door, \$15.00.

**FOR RENT.**—Room to transient couple; add. T 163, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—2 nice fur. rooms, 24 door, lights housekeeping, in West End. Add. S 185, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—Two furnished rooms to ladies for light housekeeping; first-class locality. Add. B 153, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—Nicerly furnished 24-story front room; convenient to 3 lines of cars. Address W 153, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—Handsomely fur. rooms for light housekeeping; all conv.; good location. Add. E 146, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—Well fur. sunny room, 24 door, central location; private family. \$8 month. Add. E 146, this office.

**FOR RENT.**—Would like to rent my parlor (1st floor) for a young lady; reasonable terms. Add. L 164, this office.

For 2 gentlemen bath-room. Inquire  
mers, 3903 Finney av.

**FOR RENT**—One large room; hot and cold bath; furnished for 4 gentlemen, \$1 per week. Address B 162, this office.

**FOR RENT**—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; West End; private family; \$10 a month. Address N 162, this office.

**FOR RENT**—To a gentleman, pleasant front room

**FOR RENT**—Front 2d-story parlor; hot bath; rent cheap to quiet transients.

**FOR RENT**—Handsome fur. 2d and 3d story (front rooms); all conveniences, fine location, small private family; references. Add. W 158, this office.

**FOR RENT**—Nice! fr. front rooms for 2 guests or men or light housekeeping; no children in family; located near Grand and Easton av.; terms moderate. Address Y 102, this office.

**FOR RENT**—A young widow has one or two nicely furnished rooms with every convenience; southern exposure; large front house; elegant house; exceptionally quiet and first-class. Ad. L 154, this office.

**WALSHOME** your own walls and use Occidental Wall Finish. White and ten beautiful tints. Anyone can use it. Platt & Thornburgh Paint & Paper Co., 100 W. 4th St., New York.

WANTED—Young lady roommate. 23

WANTED - Youths! \$1.50 per spring heel Bosc cut to size at C. K. Hillis Shoe Co., the world's leading low-priced shoe dealers, c. w. cor. 5th & Franklin ave.

**\$12.50** UP - Suits and overcoats to order. Merwin Tailoring Co., 4th and Olive.

**\$3.00** UP - Fats to order. Merwin Tailoring Co., 219 W. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

**The Ericsson.** Apartments for gentlemen; offices for phys. and dent. W. O. McCreezy, 306 Security Bldg.

**2806 Locust st.**

**THE NEW PILGRIM HOTEL,**

515 to 521 Chestnut st., has a few more choice rooms \$13.00 and up, including

Special inducements to families.

**BOARDING.**

---

**306** N. COMPTON AV.—Newly fir. 2d-story front room; German family; good board.

**414** MARKET ST.—Elegant front rooms and best board, \$4 to \$6 a week; table board \$10 a month; students \$15 a month.

**823** N. EWING AV.—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

**904** S. 16TH ST.—3 nice young gentlemen or couple to board.

Car furnished, also small room; conv. car lines; table first-class; terms reason.

1226	N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished room; board included.
1210	CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room, with bath, board included.
1210	WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 24-story front and back rooms, with or without board.
1217	ST. ANNE AV.—Economically for 24-story front room for gentleman or couple, with or without board; oil cooking.
1128	N. 15TH ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board; for private family.
1299	N. JEFFERSON AV.—Single bed, front room, for a couple; with or without board.
1299	N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished front bedroom, suitable for a couple.



















ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1894

"MIDGET,"  
With the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH  
for CHILDREN.

## UNJUST LAWS.

A System of Taxation Which Robs the Cities of the State.

Equalization of Railroad Assessment Gives Counties Money Due St. Louis.

RAILROADS BENEFITED BY AVERAGE CITY AND COUNTRY VALUES.

Property Worth Millions in the City Pays but a Small Tax Because Its Value is Averaged With Country Property and the Assessment Reduced—Interests Which the State Board of Equalization Does Not Watch.

Most well-informed tax-payers know, perhaps, that the state, and not the municipal government, levies the taxes upon steam railroads doing business within the city; but few of them understand how seriously the operation of the law making this provision reduces the revenue of the city government. The St. Louis Board of Assessors levies no taxes upon any railroad property in the city that is occupied by tracks or that is actually used as depots. Wherever a railroad company owns a piece of ground that is not occupied by tracks, and that can be used for building, such piece can be levied upon; but if it lies, for instance, between a system of tracks, or is only of sufficient extent to afford clearance, that too, goes to the State Board of Equalization for assessment. All the city has to do is to certify the total number of miles of tracks to the State Board. The board then adds together the total mileage of tracks of the railroad in the state, and the total appraised value of the road in the counties through which it passes, and divides the latter by the former. The quotient is the average value per mile of the railroad through the state. Assessment is then made on the average mileage value, rolling stock, etc., being figured in.

It will be seen this plan leaves the State just as well off as though the property were assessed in each county separately. The State gets the total valuation for taxation and its ends are subserved. But the railroads are very much better off than if the assessment were made separately in each county, because the average valuation per mile is immensely reduced by calculating city property with county property as merely so much mileage.

HOW IT IS WORKED.  
To illustrate: The Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. has 7.08 miles of tracks in the city and twenty-nine miles in St. Louis County. Any person of average intelligence knows that the 7.08 miles of city property, with all the rolling stock and other chattels thrown in, is worth many times more than the twenty-nine miles of road in the county. But the State Board is required by law to add the two sums of mileage together and then strike the average valuation per mile, as just stated. This process yields an average valuation of \$18.25 per mile—the total valuation over St. Louis on this basis being \$129,000, and for the county \$525,000. It is to be noted that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. owns more than \$500,000 worth of property in Mill Creek Valley alone, and that the State Board assesses for \$129,000, representing its actual mileage. So, while the State gets the total valuation, the assessment in the city is reduced by the difference between \$2.05 per mile valuation, the rate of the city, and about one-half that, which is the rate of assessment in the counties. The items in the tax assessment in the city are:

For municipal purposes.....\$1.00  
For school purposes......40  
For State purposes......25  
Total.....\$1.65

THE CITY LOSES.  
The city's loss comes through the establishment of the average rate, because the rate is the highest of all; thus the counties' gain comes through the raising of the average assessment by the addition of the vast property holding in the city. The State Board of Equalization is responsible for the footing of the assessment, but not for the rate, the latter being fixed by the constitution. The share of the levy is 25 mills, no matter what the amount of the property listed. But the city loses because in the mileage average great deal of the assets within her limits is absorbed. The property profit by having the rate on this property which is absorbed reduced from \$2.05 to about \$1 on \$100 valuation; while the rate in the county, because she receives 25 mills on the \$1 of the total valuation.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.  
Mr. Fred Gabel is authority for the statement that the average rate of assessment in the counties of Missouri is not over \$1.65. He advances the following theory for the adoption of the prevailing system of taxation by Board of Equalization method: The counties, by the local assessors in the various counties: "The operation of a business plant is usually conducted on a small scale, and the assessment can generally be made to do for the whole. But a railroad company's property is spread throughout the extent of its line within the jurisdiction for taxation. It may have miles of side track, switches and all its rolling stock; and in another perhaps it has a single track and may be a station or two. And yet it will do about as much business in the county where it has its headquarters, shops, and rolling stock not actually in use. And it would be manifestly unjust to tax the company for all its rolling stock in the county where that property is kept when not in use because it belongs to the whole line. I do not believe it would be easy to find a better method of taxation than the one now in use, but I am very sure that the State Board of Equalization does valuations on railroad property too low. That is where the city loses, in my judgment."

I think, however, that the city should have the right to assess taxes upon franchises, which are of great value. If that were done it would require also a law to make a just distribution of the assessment in the various counties the same as in the city. The large cities would be the gainers by such a law, as it would be within their jurisdiction that the franchises would be assessed highest."

Real estate, however, is always located in the county in which it is used.  
FALSH VALUATIONS.  
The State law requires the Comptroller to transmit annually to the Board of Equalization an appraisal of the railroad property within the city, together with the report of the railroad companies as to the amount of their assets; and this report has just been completed and will be opened by the State Board of Equalization at Jefferson City tomorrow morning. The railroad companies' figures are those submitted on June 1, 1893, to the City Register, and those of the Comptroller are based upon the same returns, taken in connection with the Comptroller's own knowledge of the extent and value of the assets. The returns are made by the various companies on blanks prepared for the purpose, and include the three general items of track mileage, rolling stock and buildings. By reference to the appended table the great difference between the

Comptroller's estimates and those of the interested companies will be seen:

NAME OF COMPANY.	COMPANY'S ESTIMATE.			COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATE.		
	TRUCK VEHICLES.	ROLLING STOCK VEHICLES.	BUILDING VEHICLES.	TRUCK VEHICLES.	ROLLING STOCK VEHICLES.	BUILDING VEHICLES.
Missouri Pacific.....	\$3,810	\$3,147,500	\$49,000	\$3,810	\$3,147,500	\$49,000
St. Louis Terminal.....	50,400	121,000	50,700	50,400	121,000	50,700
St. Louis & Eastern City & Conn. St. Louis & North Western.....	1,485	13,400	40,000	1,485	13,400	40,000
St. Louis & Valley.....	28,444			28,444		
St. Louis & Southern.....	2,818,985		4,320	2,818,985		4,320
St. Louis & Missouri.....	182,240	1,077,800	21,340	182,240	1,077,800	21,340
St. Louis & Kansas.....	50,200		28,500	50,200		28,500
St. Louis & Texas.....						
St. Louis & Oklahoma.....						
St. Louis & Nebraska.....						
St. Louis & Colorado.....						
St. Louis & New Mexico.....						
St. Louis & Arizona.....						
St. Louis & California.....						
St. Louis & Nevada.....						
St. Louis & Idaho.....						
St. Louis & Montana.....						
St. Louis & Wyoming.....						
St. Louis & Utah.....						
St. Louis & New York.....						
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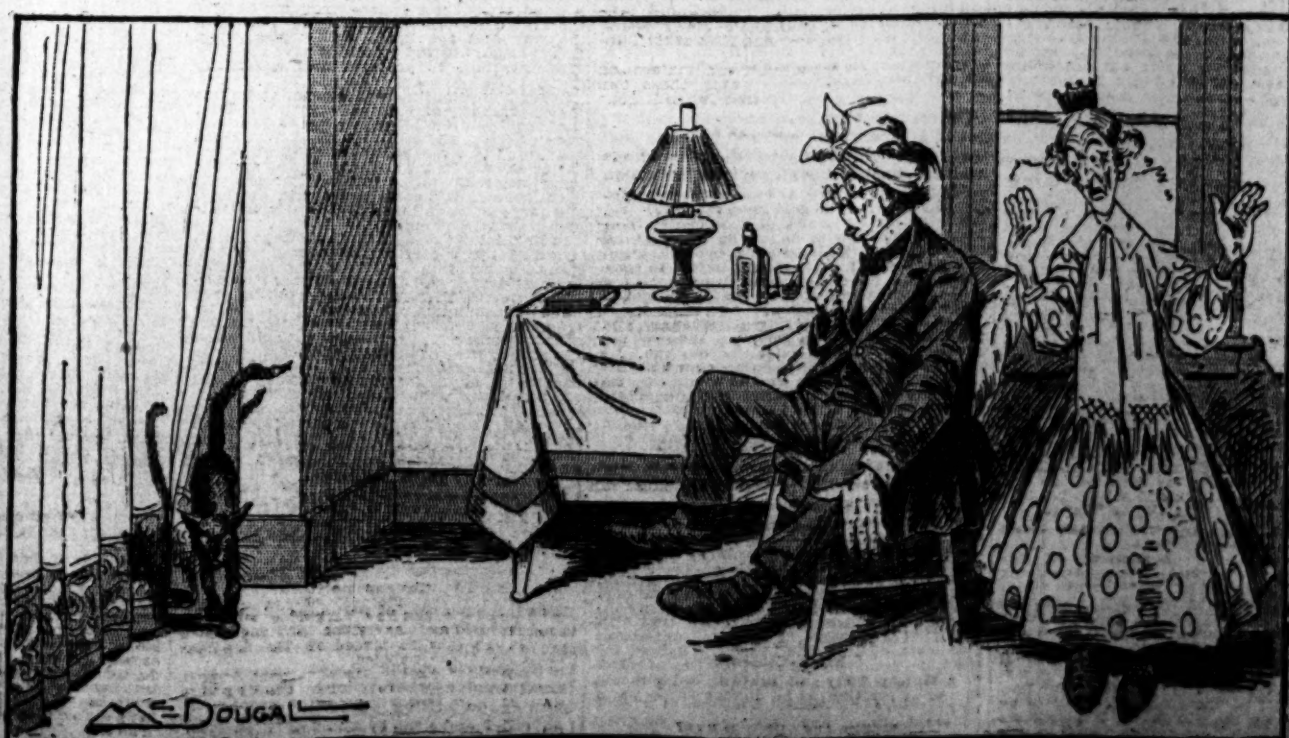
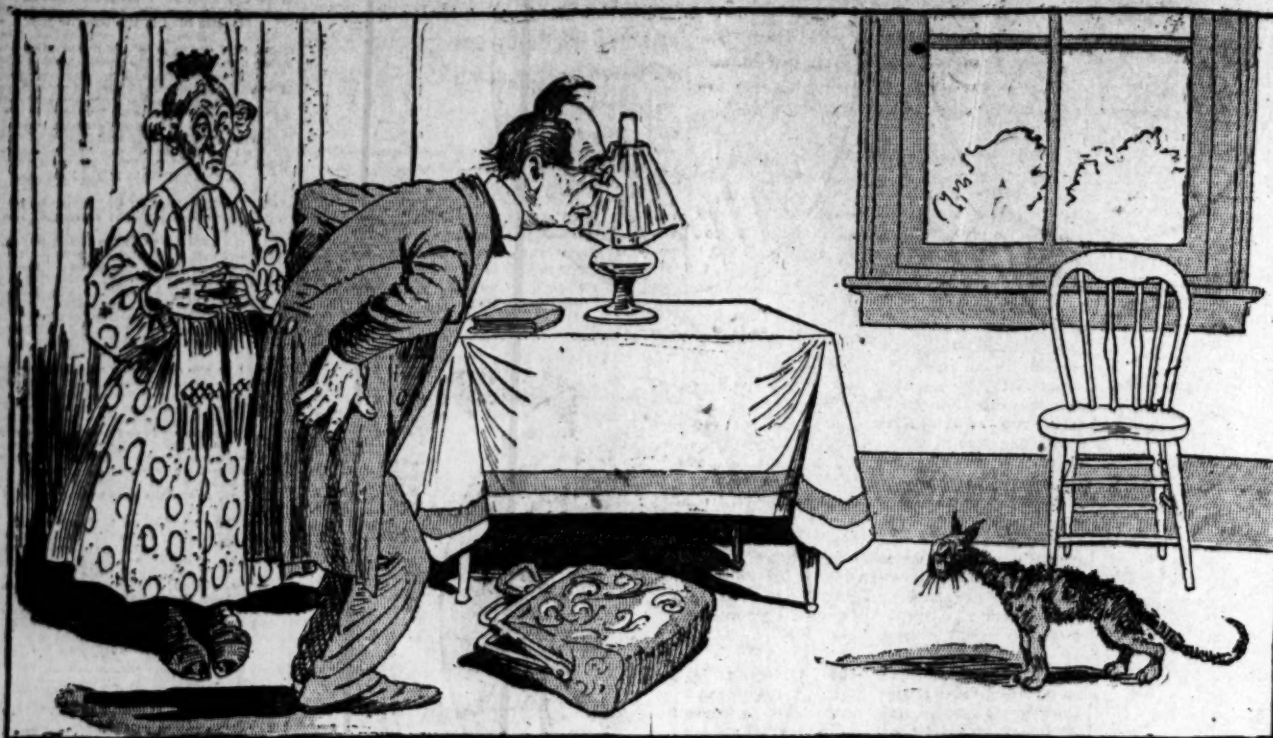






# THE CAT CAME BACK.

Illustrating the Regrettable Result of the Old Man's Effort to "Remove" the Thomas Cat.





**LEGAL**

On the same day the \$100,000,000 reserve required by law was made up, yet not a dollar

A frame shed in the rear of the convent of the Sisters of Loretto, 2606 North Eleventh street, caught fire yesterday morning and was damaged about \$20 worth.

the Germans are thorough in postal matters as they are in almost everything they do and their sea post clerks are, as a rule, considered painstaking and efficient.

PLACE on the American continent is  
the world's famous Hot Springs of  
ess, the acknowledged conqueror of is

Rock Beer and own make Rockwurst  
a's, also for sale at Fulton Market.

you say, "Why, is that possible?"  
at once and condition yourself for a  
hot weather."

of Missouri, II, at public auction, for  
the highest bidder, the above described  
satisfy said execution and costs.  
PATRICK W. BEARD,  
Sheriff, City of St. Louis,  
Mo., March 21, 1934.









## "Quick Meal"

## Quick Meal

# Gasoline Stoves.

**295,004.**

The marvelous success of "Quick Meal" Gasoline Stoves is caused by their absolute safety against accidents. This absolute safety is acquired in the following manner: The Burners cannot be opened farther

These Burners can not be washed, but by pulling up the Gas Burners are shut, the Radiator shows whether the Burners are open or closed; a Glass Tube shows the dripping of gasoline. Quick Mee's Gasoline Stoves are durable, simple and economical. These wonderful stoves must be seen to be appreciated. Sales last year, 71,316 stoves. We refer to every one.

**ANDERSON STOVE CO.,**  
414 N. Broadway.

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<p>one way to accomplish this, and that, to kill you. * * *</p> <p>Clara started from the chair with a cry of "Grace! Grace! Grace!"</p>	<p><b>LEGAL.</b></p> <p><b>SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION</b>—George M. Nick, administrator of the estate of Rosa F. M.</p>
--	--

forced her back to his seat, and with strange light in his eyes, "his voice dry and hard he added: \* \* \* Kill you! Yes, this is the idea which has been formulating itself in my mind for a long time, \* \* \* but I wish to kill you, not your car or motor car."

Dennett, Jessie L. S. Dennett, a minor, and Charles A. Caruso, a minor, and the St. Louis Circuit Court, by their attorneys, C. Caruso and J. W. Christy, Defendants.

April term, 1894, in the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis. Cause No. 90,608.

By virtue and authority of a renewed order of sale made and entered by said Circuit Court in the above entitled cause, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the record in said cause:

[illegible]

The transcendent spirit, it will suffice more completely than any other, to make the world a heaven," she cried. Clara, her breath labored, her eyes closed, lay back against the cushions and began on the chaise longue, powerless to move from its place.

"I am here," he whispered, and she began to flow from her eyes and down her cheeks.

"Hush!" she sobbed, she threw herself at his feet, clasped him round her neck and pressed herself along on her knees, to have mercy and forgiveness." "I am here," he whispered, and she began to flow from her eyes and down her cheeks.

"Hush!" she sobbed, she threw herself at his feet, clasped him round her neck and pressed herself along on her knees, to have mercy and forgiveness."

By the hair, and, as he pushed her back, she caught up the dagger which lay on the floor, thrust forth a dagger, drove it at one blow into his wife's bosom.

III.

Giluseppe Gabrieli was not prosecuted. He was declared irresponsible and shut up again in the asylum until cured. He was

months Dr. Leonardo Bonelli, who professed to be able to cure mad people by the aid of shining looking-glasses—which process, however, had thus far been unsuccessful—asked to have charge of the case. His request was granted. The results obtained, even from the first application, surprised the doctor, even, Gabriel irritable and raging, suddenly became quiet and docile. He was referred to the hospital, and in the arms of his wife whom he had killed, he wept bitterly. Two months later he was completely cured. He was released and he took his freedom. The newspapers printed at length of this miraculous cure.

Dr. Leonardo Bonelli, who was in St. Louis, and was made commendatory of the

The Chicago & Northwestern's Position.

The time has come but the Chicago & Northwestern road has not announced

whether it intends to live up to the agreement of the Western Passenger Association, neither has it made known whether it will stand by its traffic arrangement with the Union Pacific. It will soon be compelled to do one or the other, and that, says McDowell, the "Union Pacific" agent, could result in a contract with the Union Pacific. He has contracted with

The Union Pacific for California emigrant business, but with all the association lines against the Union Pacific, which will be the same as the Association lines. There are three up to its agreement. Mr. McDonald would find it a difficult matter to deliver the business, but with all the association lines against the Union Pacific, this state of affairs has been so long, that it is not likely that the Association will agree to his agreement with the Association lines.

**CURES OTHERS**

M. W. SCOTT, Secy. of the U. S. Marshall's Office, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"My wife has been a constant sufferer from indigestion, sick headaches, nervous prostration, and all the ailments of a female sex in her so, and after trying many of the most celebrated cures, she has been cured with but little or no cost."

try Pierce's Favorite Prescription and "Golden Medical Discovery." She was so out of heart, she retained the idea that it would cure her. But she said that it was not until she had taken it for a week that she was cured. She said that it was not until she had taken it for a week that she was cured. She said that it was not until she had taken it for a week that she was cured.

**Mrs. BOON.** I have been cured of my trouble, and she has continued to improve ever since, and now I am well. I have been cured of my trouble, and she has continued to improve ever since, and now I am well. I have been cured of my trouble, and she has continued to improve ever since, and now I am well.

I write this without solicitation and with a free conscience, so that you may let all who may rather know what it has done for me.



















## MEANDERING NYE.

WHAT WILLIAM OYSTERS THE CASE TO  
ANUSE HIM.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

STILL VOYAGING O'ER THE PERRAIL.  
Last week we were in the Tennessee Mountains, so often referred to by Charles Egbert Craddock. Surely Charles has a wonderful field in which to work. A bride and groom rode in our car all the forenoon from the extreme east of the State to Memphis.



"Nye, mister, you plumb forgot me."

The two sat just ahead of me, and he kept his arm around her waist all the time and looked happy. When the conductor asked for his ticket, he tried to get it out of his pocket without using his engaged arm, but it was so difficult the conductor saw the situation and said:

"Never mind. I will get it for you. What pocket is it in?" And as a matter of fact the groom showed the official where the ticket was, and the latter got it and punched it, returning it to the place where it was. Talk about polite railroad officials! Here's where you find them.

As we neared Memphis and the conductor began to gather up our checks the groom, seeing that he was going to be overlooked and being anxious to show his honesty, unhooked his half paralyzed arm from Rose-anna and said:

"Nye, mister, you plumb forgot me. I reckon Nye's your ticket. I won't take no advantage or tell the fellow that owns the kysars. I could use her over again, but I ain't that kind of a fellow."

"No," said the conductor, "you'd better keep that to ride on the other road with, so that you won't have to pay again. The conductor on that road is an awfully particular man, and likely he'd make you buy two more tickets."

And so, with a flush of shame, crushed in the presence of his new wife while he was in the act of being honest in order to impress her, he slid back in his seat, gave the little rapturized satchel a kick and putting his arm back around her waist he spat out of the window in time to leave a small washout for the next train and said nothing.

Just the way these railroad men kindly piloted these babes in the woods to their train and showed them how to check their joint trunk, a little tin affair containing a bed quilt and a gourd to begin housekeeping with, showed that there is a big lot of kindness and humanity left among the hustling brakemen and baggage smushers that will show themselves when occasion requires.

During our ride through Kentucky a good-natured old Colonel pointed out to me an English youngster who came to the blue grass region two years ago to go into the mule industry. He could not make any money in England, so he packed up a lot of his elder brother's second-hand clothes, which, of course did not fit him, and came to a far country to grow mules for the market. He bought a place at a very high price and built a house to live in. It consisted of a shower bath with a kitchen attachment.

I gave a drawing of him as I drew it on the cars. He called himself Archie something or other, but in Kentucky they call him the Earl of Tinkum. Of course I could not make a very good picture of him, for the car bobbed around so, but I have given him the aristocratic expression and poise of head very accurately.

He got some guns—elephant guns—to use in case he should be attacked by Indians and had a compass to use in detecting the attention of the savages in case he should be captured, for he had read at home about Capt. John Smith and how he worked it. He also had a lot of taxidermy tools and things to stuff the buffalo and grizzly bear that he hoped to kill in case they came to attack his young mules and carry them off.

He had read that the cost of raising a mule in Kentucky was comparatively nothing, but when grown \$250 to \$300 per pair was a very common price. He wondered why no one had seen that before and taken advantage of it.

So he went to Spain and bought a beautiful jack called Ferdinand II., and the two came over together, the Earl of Tinkum and Ferdinand II.

Both of them were seastick most of the way over. The Earl suffered most, for he did not have the mental resources that Ferdinand did to occupy himself with.

They landed in Kentucky a year ago and began to sit up and take notice.

The Earl bought twenty jennies and moved out to the ranch. There they have all been for over a year, growing up with the country.

No change has taken place on the ranch, so the Colonel told me, except that Ferdinand II. last October one day, when the gum trees were ablaze with color and the blue grass a soft emerald under the beautiful shade of the reddening oak, curled up in a fence corner and died.

Some said it was homesickness, but generally it was agreed that Ferdinand died because he had been disappointed and deceived by the Earl of Tinkum.

I notice in a Denver paper that a suit for divorce has been instituted by Mrs. Alice Oyster against Mahlon Oyster, her husband, on the ground of infidelity. Probably she didn't know that he was an infidel when she married him.

She little thought when she married Mahlon in North Platte, Neb., in 1891, that it would result in an oyster stew so soon. At North Platte Mrs. Oyster was regarded as a New York countess, but she turned out to be a cove, and a very one at that.

So she grew cold and lost the love of her infidelity, she being a good member of the

church, she forbade Mahlon her bed-oyster bed-board.

Nothing can be sadder than to be disappointed in one we love. Alice no doubt loved Mahlon devotedly, but he was not what she thought him to be or what he represented himself. Instead of being a blue blood, there was not even a blue point about him. He was just a common cove oyster, and an infidel at that.

He fell in love with a member of the cod-fish aristocracy, and Mrs. Oyster at once smelt a mouse (Lancashire humor). He was the kind that one can get at 20 cents a can.

One little oyster at 11 years old was the result of the union. His name was Pat. His schoolmates called him Oyster's Patty. That's because he's not popular in the school, for the reason that he puts on too many escallops.

Mrs. Oyster has always been a consistent Christian—a hardshell Baptist. Hence his infidelity has caused her to consider him a bad oyster.

She has put the matter into the courts, and through the columns of the paper she has given him a most roast.

She says she may have been a goose, but not of Oyster's dressing. She claims to have maintained herself and Oyster's Patty for five years, and she has decided not to be a clam. She desires absolute divorce from Mahlon, and asks also for alimony, to be paid out of his celery.

How sad all this is to consider! To think for years one is an oyster, then to find that he has been a sucker! But enough.

This reminds me somehow—this humor, on which I, instead of the foreigner, paid \$5 duty the other day—of a lady acquaintance of mine who rose in the night last week, and finding the door too warm, opened the window and held it open by means of a stick of stove wood. To prevent burglars entering the room without alarming her she used a stick that still had the bark on it.

I am recently indulging in a nice new smoking jacket. It is a gorgeous affair, and I wear it while lolling about

my room. In fact, I like it so well that I have almost smoked myself into heart disease so as to wear it. It has a bright scarlet silk trimming, and lots of times I do not need a fire in my room if I put on this jacket.

The other evening we appeared in the Court-house, and had no dressing-room. So when I pulled off my overcoat on the platform to begin speaking I got a round of applause that I was not looking for. It shook the dome of the Court-house and drowned the noise down in the Register of Deeds office, where he was filing a deed.

I had worn, instead of my swallow-tail, this delectable smoking jacket. I had the Glee Club sing another selection and sent a colored boy for my dress coat. Changing the two on the platform, to show that there was no deception about it, I then proceeded with my whirlwind of eloquence.

*The Smoking Jacket.*

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*Bill Nye*

*Appendicitis—The Latest Fad.*

Have you got the new disorder?  
If you have it, it is in order  
To succumb to it without delay;  
It is called appendicitis.

Very different from gastritis,  
Or the common trash diseases of the day,  
It creates a happy frolic,  
Something like a winter colic.

That has often jarred our inner organs seems  
Only waxes with the wealthy,  
And the otherwise most healthy,  
Having got it, then you're sick to kingdom come.

Midway down in your intestines,  
Its interstices infest;  
Is a little alley, blind and dark as night;  
Leading off to slippy sorrows.

Catching all stray things that go there,  
As a pocket, it is clearly out of sight.  
It is prone to stop and drop,  
With the seed of grapes or apple.

Or a soldier button swallowed with your pie;  
Having leaved on these shelves,  
They begin internal battles,  
That are apt to end in manacles in the sky.

Once located never doubt it,  
It's the fad among society that's gay;  
Old heart failure and paroxysms  
Have dropped and gone to pieces.

And dyspepsia has fallen by the way,  
Thus, stand back there, diabetics,  
For here comes appendicitis,  
With a head of minor troubles on the wing.

Be, veriform, here's hoping,  
You'll withstand all drastic doting,  
And earn the appellation, "Uncured King."

*Between the Eyes and Nose.*

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.  
Scene: A cosy reception-room, prettily furnished. A cage of canary birds R. Present, a young lady and a young gentleman.

The Young Gentleman: "In making my proposal I have endeavored to restrict my self to proper and correct parliamentary language. But I feel that I could have done much better if I had given way to all that is in my heart and—"

The Young Lady: "Order, please! You are out of order."

The Young Gentleman: "Well, what is my fate?"

The Young Lady (entering into the spirit of the thing): "I'll put it to the vote and hear what the dicky birds say. Birds, it has been regularly moved (and not seconded, on account of the smallness of the meeting) that I should accept the proposal as my future lord and master. What do you say to the motion?" (The canaries chirp.)

The Young Lady (confusedly): "No, the nose have it."

The Young Gentleman (singing her in his arms): "Well, I'll compromise with you and give it neither to the eyes or the nose, but let the lips have it." (Does so. Birds sing. Curtain.)

*Editorial Remarks.*

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# "WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.

(A) DISASTROUS TERMINATION.



WEARY WILLIAM—"That's jist the rope I want."

"What do you describe your length of days?" was asked of an octogenarian inhabitant of Zululand.

"Well, sah, I always took life easy," he replied.

"And what was your favorite pursuit?"

"Taking life easy, sah; I was the royal executioner."



Jumpin' Switzerkase, it's a bull-pup!"

TOMMY (the hero)—"Say, Jack, yer has got ter take me part in de box act where I sez 'Sweet Bessie, I've cum ter claim yer fer me bride'."

JACK (the stage-manager)—"What fer?"

TOMMY—"Los der herowin's best feller is in de front seat, an' yer is de on'y wan in de show wot kin kick 'im."

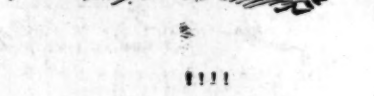


THE FIRST BIBLE LESSON.

TEACHER—James, who made you?

JAMES—Aw, git up! You can't say me; I ain't no Indian cigar sign! I was burned in de sixt' ward, an me name ain't James, neider, I jist give you de tip. Me name's Chimney, see?

A SAD MISTAKE.



THE PECULIARLY FORMED ONE can't feel the pain.

Good things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

A LONG CHANCE.

The Traveler's Likelihood of Getting a Good Night's Rest Was Remarkable Indeed.

One afternoon, as I rode along up the Clover Fork of the Cumberland River, I came to a very comfortable-looking house of three or four rooms, says a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. A woman was hanging out clothes in the yard, and I hailed her.

"I'm going up the river," said I, "and I'll be back this way about 8 o'clock. Can I stay here all night?"

"I reckon you might, mabe," she replied, coming to the fence, "but I ain't no room for you."

"Why not? I wouldn't trouble you, but I'm in a hurry and I want to get as far on my way back to-night as I can," I said persuasively.

"No," she hesitated, "we hain't got the front room for strangers, an' that's kinder bawdy for to-night."

"I'll venture," I said, "that they ain't nobody got to sleep there."

"Then let me have it," I urged.

"No," she said, "I hain't got no room for you."

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OUR OWN JOKES.

[The humorists of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH have written the following jokes for the collection of the lowest of fun.]

A Personal Tax.  
Wool: "Mr. Cleveland should be a little cautious about suggesting a tax on corporations."  
"Was that?" "Why?"  
Wool: "He carries quite an extensive one under his vest."

One Exception.  
N. Peck: "Fighting is prohibited by law now in every State except one."  
Mrs. Peck: "What State is that?"  
N. Peck: "The State of matrimony."

Slip of the Tongue.  
Mrs. Hicks: "Mrs. Newlywed has changed her butcher."  
"What was the trouble?"  
Mrs. Hicks: "He laughed at her for ordering pickled tongue's feet."

How It Happened.  
Jess: "I took off my hat at the theater last night."  
Jack: "How did that happen?"  
Jess: "We sat in the last row, back."

New Species.  
Dick Hicks: "What kind of bird is a limed?"  
"Hicks: 'Never heard of the species; why?'"  
Dick Hicks: "The grocer has a whole box full of limed eggs."

A Paradox.  
Miss Banks: "I'm terribly afraid of snakes, aren't you?"  
"Only—only when they aren't there."

An Exception.  
Wool: "I don't think realism on the stage is as popular as it was."  
Van Felt: "That Fifth Avenue stage robbery seemed to be a go."

Unbending Fringe.  
"I, formal and stiff!" There was mirth in her tones,  
Though her eyes were discreetly cast down.  
"Well, perhaps I am stiff; I have eighteen bones  
In the waist of this Easter gown."

Taking the Hint.  
The maiden sleeps,  
With scarce a breath,  
No eyelids peep;  
How fair she seems.  
Reposing there,  
In sweetest dream,  
Within her chair,  
The maiden sleeps—  
Ah, cruel fate!  
Suspicion creeps!  
I've started late!

Fixed It.  
"What do you generally take after a full dinner at the club?"  
"An ambulance."

The Defect.  
Playwright: "How did you like my German dialect play?"  
Critic: "Too much froth in the beer-drinking scene."

Not Her Experience.  
Mr. Slowmore: "Man proposes—let me see, what's the rest?"  
Alice: "Oh, but that's a slander, I assure you. It he only would!"

The Size of It.  
Jaggles: "If what the papers say is true, Gen. Cockey must be a mighty busy man."  
"Well, there's no doubt he has a big scheme on foot."

Cut Short His Stay.  
Arriving Missionary: "And how long did you keep my predecessor here?"  
Cannibal King: "Well, we had a spell of very hot weather at that time